The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII.

CLOTHING.

MARRIAGES

At her late residence, 477 South Pe , Feb. 6, Sarah J. Kendall i be taken to Geddes, N. Y., for

DR. GIBSON WILL GIVE AN AD emperance in Trinity Episcopal Char-

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LEGAL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—IN THE CIRcut Court of the United States for the Northern
partet of Illinois, in chancery: John N. Denison and
size we knock wa the Chicage and lows Railroad
that W. Rocks wa the Chicage and lows Railroad
that W. Rocks was the Chicage of decree of the said
Court swared of record in said cause on the fourth (4)
and of the court of th r the cure of all diseases; strictly according to the ledical Chemistry. Thouseness and Patients are m with unparalleled suches and Principal Depot, iversity Place, New York an Schaack, Stevenson & clesale and Retail Drugheral Agents, 92 & 94 Lakelego. OTHES-CLEANING. Old Can be beautifuly DTED or CLEANED and REFARED, at trifling expense. It is trifling expense. It is in the control of the CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed in all parts. 1 h and upward at 25. 40, 80c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Cricago.

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HENRY W. BISHOP,
hancery of the Circuit Court of the United
the Norther District of Illinois.

al and Mink Sets, Seal Sacques, to Seal Caps and Gloves, Robes, &c., &c., stinued at 10 o'clock this more TREASURY DEPARTMENT OTTICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. WASH-BETON, Dec. 2, 1677.—Notice is hereby given to all trease who may have claims against the Taird National ans of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented all Humington W. Jackson, Hecever, with the legal of thereof, within three months from this date, or try will be disallowed. JNO. JAY KNOX. O D. ID. AR WEEKLY SALE

ORNING, Feb. 8, at 9:30 o'clock OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. North German Lloyd. RPETS, STOVES, Household Furniture, are, Merchandise, &c., &c., &c., MSON, POMEROY & CO., Auctrs.

The measurers of this Company will sail every Saturary from Bromen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken of passage—From New York to Southampton, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second that the said storage, \$30 currency. For freight passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York. HITE STAR LINE ad States and Royal Mail Steamers between New Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGREN,
General Western Areni. FOREIGN.

Conflicting Reports as to the Situation at Constantinople.

The Capital Not in Actual Possession of the Russians,

Who Are Said to Hold a Portion of the Outer Line of

Thus Leaving the City in an Almost Defenseless Condition.

The War Fever on the Increase in the English Metropolis.

No Organized Opposition to the Extra Grant Now Expected.

Mobs Parade the Streets Committing Numerous Excesses.

Derby Denounces the Server Pasha Story as an Infamous Fabrication.

Gessation of Hostilities Ordered by the Greek Government.

Agreeable Incidents Attending the So journ of Gen. Grant in Egypt,

> BEWILDERMENT. YESTERDAY IN LONDON.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] London, Feb. 8-6 a. m.—Yesterday was another day of dramatic surprises. Reports spread rapidly during the forencon that Russians had occupied Constan and Gallipoli, and all kinds rumors tollowed in rapid sucon. The Stock Exchange was at first one vast Babel, until, shortly after noon, when, consols having gone down 1; and other securities much lower, a period of calm set in, dealers being afraid to operate at all. THE COURT-YARD OF THE HOUSE OF COMMON was filled with an excited crowd, and throughout the whole city the war feeling was rampant. The foundation for the panic was found to be a dispatch from Mr. Layard, British Minister in Constantinople, who represented the Russians to have occupied the fortifications surrounding the city in force, and also to have taken possession of Silitria, a town on the Sea of Marmora. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

underwent a series of changes equal to the transformation scenes of a pantomime. Mr. Layard's dispatch having been read, Mr. Forster withdrew his amendment to the vote of credit for £6,000,000. Then a dis-

FROM PRINCE GORTSCHAROFF, to the Russian Ambassador in London, denying the truth of Layard's dispatch, and the House was by that time too bewildered to know what to do. When the division was taken on the motion to go into Committee, the leaders of the Opposition withdrew before the vote was taken, and the total vote amounted to only three-fifths of a full House, the majority for the Ministry being 199. Yet, even now, it is impossible to say positively that Mr. Lay-

ard's dispatch is untrue, and THE GRAVEST UNCESTAINTY AND ALARM pervade England. Whatever may be the facts regarding the Russian advance, one thing has become clearly evident in England: the war party in England is fully as strong as the peace party, and every day seems to add to the former.

GOTTEN, and, if it should be found that Russia has outwitted England again, even the Liberal party would not venture to oppose decided

ALL INTEREST IN THE CONFERENCE IS FOR-

RUSSIA'S COUP D'ETAT. MANY REPORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 7-10 a. m.—The source of the reports of the Russian occupation of Constanti-nople does not appear in the several paragraphs

published, but from the manner in which the tatement is made it seems probable it came THE STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 7—12:45 p. m.—The report this morning that the Russian forces were in posses-sion of Constantinople, and that the British fleet had been ordered there, caused a decline in

onsols.

The price is rapidly recovering, and at this

LONDON, Feb. 7—4:30 p. m.—Consols, 95 7-10. NOTHING ADDITIONAL.

There is no additional news regarding the dleged seizure of Constantinople by the Rus-

LONDON, Feb. 7—1:30 p. m.—No confirmation has been received at the Russian or Turkish Embassics of the reported Russian occupation of Constantinople. Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador here, declares that he does not be-

The Daily Chronicie states that the British Government and the Russian Embassy have both received information that the Russians have entered Constantinople.

THE TURKISH PLEET. The same paper also states: "A telegram rom Bucharest says: In addition to the transfer f the men-of-war on the Danube, Russia is negotiating for the acquisition of the enti-

Turkish iron-clad fleet."

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF
heard of the rumor of the occupation of Constantinople at a ball at the German Embassy
last night. He immediately telegraphed to St.
Petersburg, inquiring whether it was true. His
dispatch has not been answered yet. The Count
thinks that the report has arisen from some arrangement between the Russians and Turks, by
which the Russian troops might approach nearer
to Constantinople than they were at the signature of the armstice.

GRAVE INTELLIGENCE.

GRAYE INTELLIGENCE.

The Central News says: "In consequence of the grave intelligence from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, we believe Lord Hartter's amendment, and the supplementary vote will be unanimously agreed to."

The Central News also says it is able to state that a telegram has been received from Mr. Layard, expressing the gravest uneasiness at his isolation, by the cutting of all telegraph wires, and by the information reaching him that, by agreement with the Porte, the Russians are ose to the city, and about to enter it, and also take up a position near Gallipoli. Mr. Layara's communication reached the Government by way communication reached the Government by way of Alexandria. Later information states that Mr. Layard's telegram was two days in trans-

FORTS TAKEN.

It further says that the Russians have taken

of a fort in a line of fortification possession of a lort in a line of the between Buyuk-Chekmejeh and Chatalja, and that another detachment had occupied points of the Boulair lines. RUSSIANS ADVANCING.

The Globe this afternoon says: "We understand that, although the announcement this morning that a Russian army had entered Constantinople is, up to latest advices, untrue, the Russian columns are actually advancing rapidly upon the Turkish Capital and Gallipoli.

"It has been known in diplomatic circles some days that the Russians are still advancing, but

tis regarded almost impossible that they can yet be in possession of Constantinople. We are enabled to state that no official information of the report has yet reached the Foreign Office."

NEUTRAL OROUND. The Standard's third edition has a Constant nople dispatch which says: "According to the terms of the armistice, the Turks are to evacuate the lines of Constantinoole, which are to form a neutral zone. The Russian limit is to be Buyuk-Chekmejeh and the Turkish limit Kujok-

The Standard this afternoon confirms the statement that no official information of the entry of the Russians into Constantinople has yet been received.

ANOTHER REPORT. London, Feb. 7-7 p. m.-A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople, dated the 7th (to-day), 3 p. m., via Et Arich, says: "In accordance with the conditions of the armistice, the Turkish forces had evacuated the lines of the fortifica-tions of Constantinople. The Russian troops

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION. LONDON, Feb. 7 .- A Constantinople dispatel of the telegraph line to Odessa. The quickes communication with Constantinople is, there fore, now through Russia.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE. A Berlin dispatch says: "Russia's motive in lelaying the acceptance of Austria's invitation to the Conference is now explained. Russia makes a distinction between the bases for the minaries of peace and the preliminaries selves. The bases having been signed, Russia is now intent upon concerting the prenaries which are to be founded upon thos bases. Only after the completion of the pre-liminaries does she intend to go to the Confer-ence. For the completion of the preliminaries Gen. Ignatieff is going to Adrianople.' THE DELAY.

An Adrianople correspondent says: "The de-lay in signing the armistice was caused by the refusal of Server and Hamyk Pashas to accept the condition creating the Principality of Bu garia, which they declared would be the de struction of the Turkish Empire in Europe. The Grand-Duke Nicholas was not authorized to modify the terms, so the negotiations came to a standstill. The Plenipotentiaries telegraphed to the Porte for instructions, but up to the Russians continued to advance on Constan

The Daily News gives the statements of several members of the Plenipotentiaries' suite declaring in much stronger terms than those of Server Pasha that Lord Beaconsfield and Layard were responsible for the Turisk persistence, and that Layard uniformiy declared that England

POINTS OF THE ARMISTICE. LONDON, Feb. 7.—The following additional points of the armistice conditions are asserted: That the railway between Adrianople and Constantinople be repaired and operated, and also the telegraph-line between Adrianople and Odessa, by way of Constantinople; the raising of the blockade of the Black Sea and Danube for everything except ammunition; the Russians to occupy the Black Sea coasts from the Rus-sian frontier to Baltchik and from Missioni to Derkioj; on the Sea of Marmora, the Russians to occupy Batjuk, Chakmadje, and Tscharkioj; and on the Ægean Sea, from Enos to Mekri. These are in addition to points held by Russians at signature of the armistice. A special from Constantinople, Feb. 1, by way of Syra, says It is stated that the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas and staff will come to Constantinople

luring the armistice." PREE COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION. St. Petersburg, Feb. 7 .- A dispatch received to-day from the Grand Duke Nicholas an nounces that, in accordance with the under standing between the Russian and Turkish Plen ipotentiaries, free commercial intercourse by land and sea is to be immediately re-established between Turkey and Russia.

CONFIRMATORY.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—It is rumored in the lobby of the House of Commons that a later telegram has been received from Layard, confirming report that the Russians have occupied Chataldja, and are advancing on Chekniejeh.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 7.—Both Houses have passed a joint resolution declaring they are determined to maintain the integrity of Roumania. and will not agree to exchange any portion of the country for territorial or other compensa tion. The Senate appointed a committee to draw up a protest to the guaranteeing Powers against a retrocession of Bessarabia.

LONDON, Feb. 8-5 a. m .- The Post, in a lead ing article, says relative to the Russian advance on Constantinople: "We may rely upon it that the Government are aware that British interests have been directly attacked, and that they will adopt measures for their defense."

THE BRITISH PLEET.

A Vienna correspondent says. "On Thursday a private telegram arrived here which states that the British fleet is again leaving for the DISMANTLED.

A Constantinople special reports that the lines of defense of Constantinople have been dismantled and the guns brought into the city. Several Russians have arrived there to assist in the setflement of the boundaries. SIGNIFICANT.

LONDON, Feb. 8—5 a. m.—A Constantinople lispatch dated Feb. 7 says the Turks still hold

stantinople is regarded there as accomplished or impending, for the reason that the Turkish and Russian diplomats cannot deny the news as incompatible with the terms of the armistice.

Constantinople, Feb. 6.—Russian Generals have arrived to fix the terms of the armistice.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1878.

The lines of the Tchekmedji have been evacua ed by the Turks.

A telegram from Tirnova states the Russians are receiving large reinforcements. The Russian troops in Roumelia have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a BUSSIA'S DETERMINATION.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A Vienna correspondent says Russia will not accept the Treaty of Paris as the basis of negotiations. DECLINE IN RUSSIAN BONDS. LONDON, Feb. 7—19:45. +The Russ are 2 per cent lower than the closing price of

LONDON, Feb. 8-5 a. m.—The Times in its eader considers that Prince Gortschakoff's

Lavard's. Various specials state that no confirmation of the alleged entry of the Russians into Con-stantinople has reached Vienna, Berlin, or Paris.

MAD BULLS. LONDON, Feb. 7.—A Cabinet Council con rened at 11 o'clock this morning, and is still in

LONDON, Feb. 7-5:30 p.m.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Forster stated that he was ready to withdraw his amendment to the

SUDDENLY CALLED. LONDON, Feb. 7-4 p. m .- The Cabinet meet ing, which is now in session, was very suddenly called. The Lord Chancellor was summoned while engaged in a case in the House of Lords the hearing of which was immediately sus

LONDON, Feb. 7-6:30 p. m.—Sir Stafford Northcote has just announced in the House that Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, has received a telegram from Prince Gortech koff, the Kussian Premier, stating that the Rus advance at all points, and that there is no truth in the rumors of an advance on Constant The excitement in the House is intense.

ENGLAND ASSENTS TO A CONFERENCE. In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford North-cote, in reply to an inquiry of John Whitewell (Liberal), said England assents to Austria's pr posal for a Conferen

England has asked Russia for explanation particularly calling the Czar's attention to his statement of July, that Constantinople should not be occupied unless the military situation AGREED TO.

The House, after a short discussion, agreed to the withdrawal of Forster's amenda TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 7-6 p. m.-There is tremen dous excitement outside Parliament. Crowds are thronging the streets singing "God Save the Queen," and making demonstrations in favor of the Governme DERBY EXPLAINS

LONDON, Feb. 7.-In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question about this morning's rumors, said be received yesterday afternoon a telegram from Layard, dated Feb. 5. "At that time, notwithstanding the armistice, the Russians were push-ing towards Constantinople. The Turkish roops had been compelled to evacuate a fort on the Sea of Marmora notwithstanding the protests of the Turkish commander, which the Russian General refused to receive. The Russian General declared that, according to his orders, it was necessary that he should occupy Tchataldja that day. The Porte is

IN GREAT ALARM, and cannot understand the Russian proceed ings. Representations have been made to the Grand Duke Nicholas. It is also stated that he Servians have destroyed a place called Vrania and are advancing on the railway to wards Salonica. Five days have elapsed since the signature of the armistice, and the prelim-inaries of peace and the protocol have not yet eached the Porte, which is in ignorance of SOME OF THE TERMS.

Another telegram, dated yesterday, and received last night, states that the Russian Gov ernment has requested that the Chakmadje lines shall be abandoned, which will

LEAVE CONSTANTINOPLE UNDEFENDED. The Russians had occupied in considerable force of defense extending across the peninsula, and less than thirty miles from Constantinople. It may he that the steps now being taken by the Russians are in pursuance of the condi-tions of the armistice, because we do not know the conditions, but it appears that the Porte is equally in ignorance, and is perplexed as to the meaning of these movements. By a telegram sent this day we have asked Russia to give us some explanation on this subject, and re have called attention to the declaration made by the Emperor to Col. Wellesley in July last,

WOULD NOT OCCUPY CONSTANTINOPLE for the sake of military honor, but only if it were rendered necessary by the march of events. Considering that Turkish resistance has ended, it does not appear to her Majesty's Government hat there can be any necessity for an advance

by Russian troops."

Lord Derby added that it was possible that instructions had not been given to the Russian troops at the time Layard's telegram was dispatched, and that the various steps which were aking place were not in contravention of th provisions of the armistice, the exact terms of which her Majesty's Government did not know. THE RADICALS.

The Press Association has reason to believe hat, aithough Forster's amendment has been withdrawn, the Radicals will divide on the queson when it gets into Committee; but the Opposition, as a party, is not expected to op-WHAT NORTHCOTE SAYS.

what Northcote, Chancellor of the Ex-chequer, in reply to an inquiry of Lord Hart-ington, leader of the Liberals, confirmed the re-port of the advance of the Russians towards Constantinople. "The advance," the Chancelor said, "may be in accordance with the term of the armistice, but the Turks affect surprise."
Sir Stafford Northcote pointed out that Prince
Gortschakoff's dispatch was not in reply to the inquiry made by Lord Derby, but to the inquiry by Count Schouvaloff as to whether it was true that the Russians were advancing towards Con-stantinople, and had taken possession of the stantinopie, and had taken possession of the portified position forming part of its defenses. He (Str Stafford Northcote) could only understand Prince Gortschakoff's denial to refer to the rumors mentioned in Count Schouvaloff's question. He was unable to say whether Prince Gortschaoff communicated with the Russian commanders before sending the denial. There was reason to believe that the telegraph lines were somewhat interrupted, as some of Mr. Layard's telegrams had to be sent via India, and

it was evident from the irregular numbering that some, although sent, never came to hand. What has occurred did not concern the Government's desire for the vote irrespective of rumors. Every day made them increasingly anxious to have money placed at their disposal. A HEATED DEBATE.

amendment a heated debate took place, some Conservatives wishing to have the amendment put to a vote and formally negatived. In the course of this debate Joseph Cowen (Radical) declared he should not vote for the amendment, elieving it to be the duty of members as E ishmen to show a united front.

glishmen to show a united front.

John Bright thought if Turkey had decided to exchange the English for a Russian alliance and friendship, that would not justify England in assuming a warlike attitude.

After Mr. Forster's amendment was withdrawn, further debate occurred on the question whether the Speaker do now leave the chair. The Radicals took advantage of this formal motion, which must be passed before the House can go into Committee, to attack the Governcan go into Committee, to attack the Govern-ment's policy, particularly censuring the Earl of Beaconsfield. Mills and other Conservatives retaliated, accusing the Radicals of lack of

chair by 295 against 95. The minority consisted of Radicals and some Liberals. The Liberal leaders and bulk of the Liberal party abstained from voting. The House then went into Committee, and the Committee immediately adversed with the committee immediately adversed. ourned until to-morrow

AN INFAMOUS PABRICATION. LONDON, Feb. 7.—In the course of the debate in the House to-night, Sir Stafford Northcote read a letter from Lord Beaconsfield, referring to the statement in an Adrianople dispatch that Server Pasha declared that Turkey had been misled and encouraged to fight by the promise of English support, and that Lords Beaconsfield and Layard were responsible for her persistence in the war. Lord Beaconsfield in his letter pronounces the report false in these words: "I have only to say that the statement is an infa-

Popular feeling is intensely hostile to Russia The windows of Gladstone's town-house and o the Daily News office were broken to-night by

GREECE.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 8—5 a. m.—The Post says a telegram has been received in London announceing the cessation of hostilities in the Greek provinces of Turkey by the signing of the armistice, upon the understanding that all causes of dissension shall be referred to the Conference, the Greek army meanwhile remaining in Thessaly and Epirus, and Turker under taking not to attack insurgents in Crete. It is also stated that the Turkish fleet has been ordered not to proceed to Peraeus, but remain i eadiness ontside the Dardanelles

> ENGLAND. WILL SHE GO TO WAR, OR NOT?

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. LONDON, Jan. 23.—Will England now make clear back-down? She is likely to have no other course open to her except a stand-up fight, and it seems as if she would submit to a good deal of hard and contemptuous kicking yet, before she will begin to prepare for a war; for it is now not a question of one or even two more Powers oining in the fray,-it has become a matter affecting the whole of Europe. In one of my letters about a month ago, I stated that Ger-many was quite willing to allow Russia to insist ipon a separate peace with Turkey, for the eason that the precedent thus established she should, some day, decide to "absorb" Belgium and Holland. The possibility then sug-gested was remote apparently, but subsequent developments show that it was, in fact, a very present, active intention in Germany's policy. The London Daily News, a journal little inclined to be sensational, yet very likely to be well in formed, has already

SOUNDED THE KET-NOTE OF WARNING in one of its most powerfully-written leading editorials; and, when the News sees danger to Great Britain, it may be regarded as decidedly mminent, for the News belongs to the Manchester school of Englishmen, and would rathe risk the loss of prestige than the loss of trade.
But it cannot fail to see what is now becoming clearly evident to all the world, that the com pact between Russia and Germany is no mere friendly sentiment between two Emperors, but a defensive and offensive alliance for some definite object. What that object is, may perhaps be reserved for some later period; but just now appearances indicate that it will be given an airng very shortly. The New is not apt to wish ing very shortly. The New is not apt to wish to create any unnecessary alarm just now, when half the nation has an insane war-fever already; yet it used the following language in its leader yesterday, relative to the floating reports as to

yet it used the following language in its leader vesterday, relative to the floating reports as to the possibility of a general European war:

Such reports, however, are in the air, and are not in every case to be set down as the mere gossip of lobdies and club-rooms. There certainly would be nothing astonishing, for example, in the fact, if it were so, that Prince Bismarck has some hope of gaining advantage for Germany out of the disturbed condition of Europe. Germany wants more seaboard, they say. Suppose she were to enter into arrangements with France and Italy which would enable her to gratify that ambition, and to reward her allies at the expense of other States? There is Belgium on the one side; and it must be owned that few French politicians, even of the best class, have always shown themselves proof against the temptation to strengthen France at the expense of her smaller neighbor. There is Austria; way might not her territory be made a means of readjusting equilibrium and revising frontier-ines to the advantage of the allies of another Power? Of course such reports as these must be taken with the utmost caution. They would seem absurd on the face of them if we had not had from time to time opportunity of reading diplomatic documents unexpectedly unearthed which show that schemes quite as wild have been gravely propounded between statesmen before now. Perhaps one reason why Englishmen are found to pay more than usual attention to such reports at present is because of the singular attitude of a portion of the French press, more especially of the Republican press. There is something peculiar, to say the least of it, in the ardor with which these journals endeavor to show that it is England's bounden duty to go to war. A passionate interest in England is represented as a worn-out, toothless old lion, whom a statesman-dentiat is endeavoring to fit with a brand-new set of artificial leonine teeth. Anger, ecorn, and wit alike are employed to rouse us into action. It is not surprising if many Englishmen thunk The above is no thoughtless expression of an

irresponsible Bohemian, but I have reason to know that it is the sentiment of the Liberal eaders as to the dangers to be apprehended om any extension of the field of warfare, and

that it is THEIR APPREHENSIONS AS TO GERMANT'S DESIGNS, more than any desire to avoid a conflict with Russia, that makes them apparently desirous of peace at any price. Few persons who know the English people well will accuse them of cowardice, and, as there are doubtless many dangers to be apprehended from allowing Russia to crush Turkey utterly, there must be some strong motive at work to prevent the Liberal party from joining in with those who wish to maintain English prestige among her own subjects in India as well as among foreign nations. It is well known here that in the Liberal camp (as in the Conservative) there are two factions, and, while both are just now vehemently opposed to war, the greater portion of the party are far from pleased at England's present position. It is not so much war that they oppose, as it is war without allies, against overwhelming odds. I risk nothing in asying that, if England could secure the co-operation of Austria, the present Liberal leaders—excapting perhaps John Bright—would make little, if any, opposition to a policy of resistance to Russia's pretensions. Within the last few days the possibility of securing Austria as an ally has appeared so nearly within reach that a marked change has come over both the Daily News and the London Times, and even Mr. Gladstone is no longer regarded as an implicable opponent of war. It is true, of course, that party-politics

enter largely into the treatment of all questions, domestic or foreign, and therefore the Opposition will lose no opportunity to embarrass the Government, and make appear that the Conservatives are responsible for all the complications in which the country is now involved; but if, by any possibility, the present Ministry should be forced to give way to their rivals, the first action of the new (Liberal) Ministry would be to make a close treaty with Austria, and throw down the gauntiet to Russia. Of course they would have most excellent reasons for their conduct,—all of which may aptly be summed up in the proverb as to the difference in the identity of the ox that is gored. I do not pretend to say that such a thing is probable, for the chances are that events will now move too rapidily for such an occurrence; but, if any enchanter's wand could suddenly place the Liberal minority in control of the Government, I should not consider that the likelihood of Engiand taking part in the war was decreased to any appreciable extent.

likelihood of England taking part in the war was DECREASED TO ANY APPECIABLE EXTENT. There is one wing of the Liberal party, led by Mr. John Bright, who will undoubtedly offer all possible opposition to war, and they will also have the quiet co-operation of a number of members on the Government benches; but the malcontents on that side are not now by any means as butspoken as they were ten days or two weeks ago, and I doubt if any of them would venture to abandon their leader when the question should come to a vote. Lord Beaconsield is well aware of the efficacy of the party-lash, and I am told it has been used unsparingly in the past week.

Beaconsided is well aware of the efficacy of the party-lash, and I am told it has been used unsparingly in the past week.

Yet, when all is said, it is almost impossible to believe that England will venture upon any warlike policy. Personally, I cannot bring my-self to believe it even when the "rumors of wars" are loudest and the situation most critical. War is a terrible thing, and, of course, no man of ordinary humanity can feel that he would like to see a fresh impetus given to the slaughter of the past eight mouths; but, if war must come, mychersonal preference would be to have it at once, for its temporary effect upon the United States would be, undoubtedly, a general revival of business and prosperity. Yet, with my preferences and my judgment (such as it is) tending to make une believe England's participation in the war almost unavoidable, I have a sort of presentiment that the danger will be escaped. I(can account for such an apparent paradox only by saying, in the classical language of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, that, while my reason says war, I "feel in my bones" that we shall continue to have beace. Now, if a man could only bet on his bones, what a fortune I could make!

As if England were not already sufficiently isolated, the Government seems to have thought best to show

isolated, the Government seems to have thought best to show

A CONTEMPTUOUS COOLNESS
to one of the rising powers of the Continent, at a time when such a slight could not fail to have a powerful effect upon the people of the nation thus ignored. I allude to Italy. The death of Victor Emmanuel has drawn forth expressions of heartfelt condolence from every Sovereign of Europe, and the funeral ceremonies were attended by special Ambassadors from every Court. Germany sent the Crown Prince; Austria, a Roman Catholic country, and politically Italy's former enemy, sent the Archduke Renier; France was represented by Marshal Canrobert; and all the other Courts were equally happy in the choice of their Ambassadors, except England. Whether the Queen herself had any personal antipathy to the late King of Italy, or because Lord Beaconsfield thought that a nation which had grown to greatness without England's fostering care did not deserve special notice from so ancient a monarchy as Great Britain,—whatever the unknown reason may have been, the fact was altogether too patent that Italy was positively insulted by the indifference shown at the death of Il Re Galanthomo. Although his death took place only about a week hefore the opening of Parliament, not even the faintest allusion to it was made in the Queen's Speech; and, when the choice of an Ambassador to attend the funeral was announced, the man was so absolutely insignificant that poleple read the announcement and asked in the same breath, "Who the devil is Lord nounced, the man was so absolutely insignificant that people read the announcement and asked in the same breath, "Who the devil is Lord Roden?" A petty Lord-in-Waiting was sent to do homage to the remains of him who had created a nation. This last was too much even for the English people, and the remarks which have been current relative to this shameful slight to a sister-nation would hardly be agreeable to the ears of her Majesty the Queen, or her numerous brood of Royal Dukes. "What," people say, "what do we vote extravagant sums to the Royal family for, if not for such duties as this? It may be too much to expect any useful service of them, but at least they ought to be ornamental."

If such a feeling is excited here, how is it to be

If such a feeling is excited here, how is it to be supposed the Italians are affected? It is not the disagreements between Courts that hurt; Minis-ters may wrangle to the verge of war, and yet no deep antipathy take root between the people of the two countries; but this action by Great Brit-ain will be laid bitterly to heart by the Italians, and have more effect in widening any future breach than any angry diplomatic note or ultima-tum could have had. 'If Great Britain is anxious

and have more effect in widening any future breach than any angry diplomatic note or ultimatum could have had. If Great Britain is anxious to make enemies, she deserves exceptional success, for her methods are certainly modeled after the most ingenious and skillful masters of the art of snubbling. It is not impossible that Macaulay's New-Zealander, standing on the crumbling arches of London Bridge and gazing upon the moss-grown ruins of St. Paul's, may be able to date Great Britain's downward course from the day when she refused a proper tribute to the remains of a Royal soldier and cast a slight upon a noble nation.

—Since writing the foregoing, I have been histening to the gossip in the lobby of the House of Commons, where I stumbled upon A PINE PIECE OF NEWS.

It appears that there is one valiant section of the Conservative party desirous of forcing England into war without the least regard to consequences, and last night they gathered together and waited upon Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was so quietly arranged and carried out that none of the newspapers knew of it, and so no reports have appeared in the London press. There were about seventy in all who had signed the address presented to the Chancellor, but only forty-one personally attended. Sir Drummond Wolff, Sir Robert Peel, and Sir C. Russell were the spokesmen of the delegation, but the remainder in attendance were the very rank-and-flie of the Conservative party. Having reminded Sir Stafford of the contents of Lord Derby's dispatch to the Russian Government last May, the deputation asked him whether the interests therein mentioned as those which, in England's opinion, Russia must not interfere with, whether those interests were not now threatened by the Russian advance upon Gallipoli and Constantinopie; and, if so, whether the Government proposed to do anything about it. The Chancellor replied that the Ministry would carry out Lord Derby's stipulation to the letter, whatever might be the result; "and," he added signif

may find it necessary to ask the House for subplies."

Now, none of the men engaged in this movement were Members of any reputation or political importance, but merely the Conservative standbys who are always ready to do what their leaders tell them. Consequently, among the Liberal Members who had chanced to hear of it, there was much contemptuous indignation at the affair. "Now, mark my words," said one of the strongest opponents of a warlike policy; "you will find that that deputation was of Government origin from the very first; it was prepared as an apparently impromptualist, to give Beaconsfield an excuse for something he had already resolved upon, or else it was thrown out as a feeler to see the effect it would have upon his own party and the people at large. If there is no determined denunciation of this trick raised in public, there will be a demand made for money before this day week." This speaker does not love Lord Beaconsfield, and he may be, therefore, too prejudiced to be regarded as a reliable prophet; but he reflected the sentiments of not only most members of his own party, but of some of the Conservatives also.

And this reminds me of the temptations a

own party, but of some of the Conservatives also.

And this reminds me of the temptations a correspondent has here to go into

THE PROPHETIC STALE OF BUSINESS.

Why, after attending one of these great meetings, like that at Exeter Hall a week ago, ware there were eloquent orators on the stage, and an andience composed mostly of tradespeople, Nonconformists, and Quakers one feels like swearing by the great born spoon that it is impossible that Great Britain should go to war; but then, when follows the course of events during the last year, and Parliament the last two months, and watches how near (as one speaker expressed it) the candle has been moved to the powder, one feels equally sure that there is no escape from a bloody and exhausting war.

In all the public speeches and writings of the day, on this subject, there appears a constant chain of argument to this effect: "Great Britain will go to war if her vast interests are seriously menaced; Russia is not financially able to stand a war with Great Britain, even though it should prove successful; therefore, Russia will not go to such lengths as to force Great Britain to fight." The failacy of this reasoning can easily

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

be shown by referring to history. In the first place, however, there has been but one authoritative statement as to what the British Government regarded as "British interests" to be kept inviolably sacred from Russis' touch; and even these views (as as forth by Lord Derby last May) as repudiated by a great portion of the Englis people; consequently the Czar need not min what conditions he imposes, if he technicall avoids interference with those interests. But why should he be any more careful in respection of the first sample of the conditions have the sample of the conditions have been successful to the conditions of the conditions have been successful to the conditions of the conditions have been successful to the conditions of the conditions have been successful to the conditions of the conditions o state of public sentiment as there was a quarker of a century ago, may not the repetition extend still further? If a fierce war-fiame should suddenly sweep over the British isles, totally overpowering the peace element, there would be in such a movement nothing inconsistent with that which history has led us to expect from the British people.

Observes.

GRANT IN EGYPT.

HIS RECEPTION AT CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Cairo under date of Jan. 12, says that on the 6th inst. Gen. U.S. Grant, Mrs. Grant, and their son Jesse, arrived in the harbor of Aiexandria aboard the United States man-of-war Vandalia, which en route had lastly touched at Naples, Massena, and Maita. The party were received at Alexand Malta. The party were received andria by Mr. Farman, Agent and Con eral of the United States in Egypt; Judge Baringer, an American member of the Egyptian Court of Appeals, and others, and was tendered, in the name of his Highness, the hospitalities of the Kbedive during the General's anticipated stay in Alexandria as well as elsewhere in Egypt. deneral gracefully declined, as his stay there remain aboard the vessel when not enjoyin sights or special entertainments in the way of feasts in the city. "He, with his family, accomfeasts in the city. "He, with his family, accompanied by a number of the officers of the Vandalia, the Consul-General, and others, arrived in Cairo on the afternoon of the 8th inst., by special train, and were met at the station by the American colony of army officers and Judges, with Khedivial carriages, and were driven at once to Kash-el-Nooza (Palace of Joy), which his Highness had considerately can prepared for the General's reception. The Con-sul-General drove away with Gen. Grant, Gen. Stone accompanied Mrs. Grant. and Judge Batchellor took Jesse in tow. This palace is the

RESERVED FOR DISTINGUISHED FORE the Duke of Edinburg being the last occupant. It is situated in the suburbs, on the Shoobra,—one of the principal drives from the city,—one of the two avenues where the city's tursouts can be seen any evening, especially on Sundays and Fridays. The appointments of the palace are, of course, royal. The General received a few of his friends and acquaintances the even-ing of his arrival, and, on the next morning accompanied by his son Jesse, Mr. Farman, and a few of the officers of the Vandalia, paid his respects to the Khedive, who received him with that attention due the General's distingu character and position. Half an hour was pleasantly passed here, the Consul-General acting as Highness almost immediat

In the afternoon the General made other calls demanded by etiquette upon Prince Towpick (in whom is the right of succession), and who is the Minister of the Interior, and upon Prince during the absence of Prince Hassan, the Min-ister also of War. The Minimmediately by the Princes. During the Gen ral's absence, Mrs. Grant was driven through the city to glimpse at the sights. In the even-ing, in honor of the distinguished visitor, Judge Batchellor held a reception, at which were present, in becoming attire, the city's clite, consist-ing, besides the American colony, of officers and Judges, and officers of the Vandalia, of and Judges, and officers of the Vandalia, of Consuls-General, members of the Tribunal, etc., the Tribunal being represented, in truly dra-matic style, by the olive-complexioned natives as well as by the foreign. The house (of su-perb fittings, by the way) was filled to over-flowing. The ceremony of introduction, not-withstanding the variety of tongues among the visitors, was conducted by the Judge and his ac-complished wife with such great tact and grace complished wife with such great tact and grace that what at times seems to be an ordeal was here evidently a great pleasure to all parties. The General, Mrs. Grant, and Jesse all seemed to be in fine health. the General's complexion showing, perhaps, a little of the robust and companionable air of England. A sumptuous entertainment was given in the way of feast and music, Gen. Grant leading off to the dance, as well as to the table, the hostess, Judge Batchwell as to the table, the hostess, Judge Batch-ellor being with Mrs. Grant. The inevitable cigar enticed the General, with a few old ac-quaintances, into an adjoining apartment soon after he had left the table. There was exceeding enjoyment throughout the evening, the ex-President and family retiring near midnight, but the music and the dance keeping up until 3 o'clock in the morning.

THE NEXT DAY
was spent by the General and family in walking
and receiving calls, and in sight-seeing, and Friday was specially set apart for an excursion to the pyramids of Gizeh—the most stupend monuments of ancient times, recording in terms as durable as the hills man's slavery to man in ancient periods of highest civilization, suggesting, no doubt, to the General his own herculean labors nearly 6,000 years afterward. herculean labors nearly 6,000 years afterward, to tear from the face of the earth the last great remnant of the old institution. The General and family were accompanied in this ten-mile excursion by many friends and acquaintances. On the following day visits were made to several places of interest—among them to Heliopolis—a very apropos visit for a distinguished son of Mars, as here was the god's temple where his votaries sometimes shed their own surplus blood in recreation, shall I say!

An official dinner was given the evening of Saturday by the Consul-General of the United States at the Grand New Hotel—the property, by the way, of the Khedive. There also were

States at the Grand New Hotel—the property, by the way, of the Khedive. There also were present, besides the American colony of ladies, officers, and missionaries, members of the diplomatic body, tribunals, and some select visitors, among whom were noticed Admiral Stedman and J. Russell Young. Gen. Grant escorted the wife of the Spanish Consul-General, and Mrs. Grant was escorted by the host, other guests following, to the table. The first toast drank, of the exempler, was to the President of the following, to the table. The first toast drank, of the evening, was to the President of the United States, the second to his Highess the Khedive, and the third (all given by the Consul-General) to Gen. Grant, and, in the language of Mr. Forman, "ex-President of the United States, and our distinguished visitor of this svening, in honor of whom we are now assembled to express in a manner our appreciation of his exalted worth as the leader of armies and as a mariner at the helm of State." He referred in short ed worth as the leader of armies are at the helm of State." He referred in short but complimentary terms to the ability he displayed in the command of a million of men, and to the success which followed his efforts, and to the fact that a grateful people at the first opportunity thereafter called him to the Chief Magistracy of the country, and by including the country, and by including the country, and the country is second time. first opportunity thereafter called him to the Chief Magistracy of the country, and by it creased majorities selected him a second time and a third was declined by him.

GES. GRANF'S ERFLY.

The General, with a tinge of embarrassmen on his cheek, now slowly gross to reply. He said to the Consul-General and the ladies and

HIRAM BRUSH.

nen present that from the bottom of e thanked one and all for the cordial he was receiving here, and for to manifestation of kindness who eption he was receiving here, and for the general manifestation of kindness which e and his were receiving in the country. The exalted terms in which he ras spoken of by the Consul, he said, ande him feel that there was a blush upon his beek (and here he turns his bead shortly ground toward some friends just to his right, as much as to say, Is that sol); but he would say that, after 55 years of life, in which he had labored to find some ease, a time for recreation, he was able to say he had finally found it, and in its enjoyment here he could say that be would earry away with him from Egypt recollections as pleasant as those—yes, second to none, he said—from countries he had already visited, and believed he would carry away from countries he intended yet to visit. I thank you again sincerely, he said.

A PROFUSION OF COMPLIMENTS.

Judge Batcheller then delivered an eloquent eulogium, alluding specially to the fact that peace as well as war had its victories, and besides a delicate allusion to the ex-President's connection with the establishing of the mixed tribunals in Egypt. Judge Harzous (of the Tribunals), Germany's representative at the table, next spoke, and in the Evench language naid high compliants to

Ing of the mixed tribunals in Egypt. Judge Harzous (of the Tribunals), Germany's representative at the table, next spoke, and in the French language paid high compliments to Gen. Grant,—the grand-homme, as he always called him,—and closed with a graceful compliment to Mr. Grant, and proposed a toast in his honor. Gen. Stone and the Rev. Mr. Lansing, the missionary of twenty-seven years here, also made happy speeches, the former referring specially to the satisfaction had here in noticing during the Centennial the interest which Gen. Grant and Dom Pedro seemed to take in the Egyptian exhibit,—the contrast between the Old and the New World,—and the latter promising the General a production more in keeping with his own sacred calling at his church on the morrow. So this morning the General and family attended service at the American Chapel. To-morrow he will, no doubt, make formal calls, besides attending the review of troops which is to be given in his honor and visiting the citadel and military schools, and the next day (Tuesday) is set for his departure up the Nile in a Khidivial steamer placed by his Highness at his service. He will be accompanied by his family, of course, and a few friends, and will return from the first cataract in the usual time in which to make the trip,—in about three weeks. The Court being in mourning now for Victor Emmanuel, his Highness' entertainment is be deferred until the General's return down the Nile.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLISION AT SEA.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A Lloyds' dispatch from Gravesend says: "The steamer Merlin, for Bor deaux, came into collision at 6 o'clock last even-ing with the Anchor Line steamer Utopia, from New York. The Utopia was struck forward of the rigging on her starboard side. Her fore ent is full of water. Attempts are to compartment is full of water. Attempts are to be made to lighten her. LONDON, Feb. 7.—The steamer Utopia, before

reported in collision with the steamer Merlin, was cut down to the water's edge, and is now

VOTE FOR LIFE SENATOR. VERSAILLES, Feb. 7 .- The Senate again bal

Vote for Life senator.

Versailles, feb. 7.—The Senate again balloted for a life Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. D'Aureila de Palidines. The Duke De Cazes obtained 123, and M. Victor Lefranc 127 votes.

May Defend 11000 feb. 11000 feb. 123, and M. Victor Lefranc 127 votes.

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The Berliners complain of the stinginess of the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, and are specially hard on the latter. They accuse her of making a purse for her younger children, as if that were a crime, and tell bow, at the seaside hast year, she was content to take half a house. As a matter of fact their highnesses are compelled to exercise the strictest economy, and it is immensely to their credit that they are able to make ends meet on resources so limited. People who sympathize with the Prince of Wales by reason of his restricted income may be surprised to learn that the "appendage"—that is, the allowance from the State to the Imperial Crown Prince—is just £7,500 a year. The Crown Princess has from England an income of £6,000 a year, and the interest on her dowry of £30,000, say £1,500 a year more. So the income of the couple is a bare £15,000 a year, plus the little Echloss in Unter der Linden and the villa at Potsdam rent free, as also the right to give a certain number of dinners annually in the "White Schloss" at the charge of the Emperor. That illustrious monarch has a civil list of about £200,000 per annum more. He, however, makes no allowance to his son, the Crown Prince. The old gentleman does not believe in allowances. He is not stingy; Fritz can have what he wants if he likes to ask for it,—only he must ask. Fritz has a spirit of his own, and for vears after his marriage the modest menage of the heir apparent was maintained without indenting on the parental funds; but of late years the expense enta

CASUALTIES.

THE WRECKED METROPOLIS. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 7.—The examina-tion by the Steamboat Inspector into the cause of the wreck of the Metropolis commenced today. The principal witness examined was Dr. Green, of the Metropolis. His testimany was to the effect that the ship was rotten and totally unseaworthy. He brought to this city a fragment of the rotten timbers.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. Eswanse, Ill., Feb. 7.—An old gentlem by the name of Lyons was instantly killed here this afternoon by the 4 o'clock Pacific Expres He was quite deaf, and was walking on the track, and did not notice the approaching train. The engineer used every exertion to stop the train, but too late.

APPREHENSION. San Francisco, Feb. 7.—A large number of ressels of the coasting fleet, mostly from Puget Sound ports, are greatly overdue, and the late storms cause anxiety for their safety. Several pieces of wreckage have been seen by vessel coming down the coast, and other fragment have drifted ashore on the northern coast.

THE INDIANS.

Red Cloud's Bands Desire to Move Back to the Vicinity of Their Old Reservation. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 7.—Dear Brothers, traders OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 7.—Dear Brothers, traders at New Red Cloud and New Spotted Tail Agen-cies, arrived here to-night and were interviewed by your correspondent, to whom they stated that everything is moving along comparatively smooth at Red Cloud since the disturbing ele-ment of Northern Indians had left. Very few have since gone. A council of the representa-tives of all the bands at New Red Cloud was held the other day, and a unanimous vote was cast in favor of the White Clay River as the place they wanted to be moved to, notwith-standing Red Cloud, their Chief, was greatly op

standing Red Cloud, their Chief, was greatly opposed to this spot, and in favor of Tongue River. This council was held by direction of Dr. Irwin, the Agent, who said he wanted their decision in order to make a report to Washington, inasmuch as the time of removal, if there was to be any such thing done, was fast approaching. But it is generally thought among those who ought to know something about it that a removal back from Missouri River to White Clay River is rather doubtful, as the location is too near the old agencies, and would be virtually placing them back to their old home, White Clay River being only twenty miles from Old Red Cloud. However, the Indians are pretty confident of moving back from the Missouri River, and expect the same. If they are not gratified in this respect and all promises faithfully carried out, serious difficulty is apprehended. The New Spotted Tail Indians desire to locate on White River. Agent Lee passed through the city to-day en route for Washington, to lay the matter before the

REPLY TO INGERSOLL

Special Dispasch to The Chicago Tribune.
VERNON, Ill., Feb. 7.—The largest and ast intelligent audience that ever assembled this city greeted the Hon. George R. Wend-g to-night on the occasion of the delivery of reply to ingersoil from a secular standpoint, e eloquent lecturer was loudly applianted, left an excellent impression upon his

OBITUARY. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—Capt. R. C. Sp. WASHINGTON.

Another Long and Heated Debate in Executive Session.

The President's Policy Again the Great Bone of Contention.

James G. IBlaine's Speech in the Senate on the Silver Question.

He Favors a Double Standard, but

Wants an Overgrown Dollar. Probable Success of Some of the Claim-

ants Under the Valentine Scrip.

Passage of the Savings Bank Tax-Relief Bill in the Senate.

THE OFFICES.

A LIVELY EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribut
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Sen in executive session three hours to-day, and some spirited discussion was indulged in. was some impediment in a Montana case, and the favorable report of the nomination Hilliard, of Georgia as Minister to Brazil was taken up. His confirmation was opposed by many Republicans, but particularly by Conk-ling, Edmunds, and Hamlin. The nomination was defended by Lamar, Hill, Butler of South Carolina, Matthews, and Burnside. and Edmunds directed their efforts toward establishing the fact that Hilliard was a Demo crat, and had never been a Republican. There was no difficulty in this, for the Democrats adnitted it, but they contended that he

HAD NEVER BEEN A SEVERB PARTISAN. The Republicans then showed that Hilliard had not only aided his own State in seceding, but was sent as a delegate to get Tennessee out of the Union. The Republicans also endeavored to show that Hilliard was not the most capa ble man in the country, nor a man of the most exaited character, and that he could not have been chosen for his unequaled fitness for the position. These facts established, they rested their case. Their object was to squarely com-

their case. Their object was to squarely commit Matthews, Hoar, Burnside, and Christiancy to voting for a Democrat and a Rebel. Hullard was finally confirmed by a small majority, the four Republicans named voting with the Democrats. There was scarcely a quorum present, and there were many pairs.

OTHER CASES.

The case of Northrup, for District-Attorney of South Carolina, was next taken up, but it was soon laid aside at the request of Patterson, who was too weak to remain. Then the cases from Alabama were considered and debated at some length. The President's policy was strongly sustained by Matthews and Burnside, but Spencer seemed determined to defeat the nominations. He will hardly be as fortunate in his sustained by Matthews and Burnside, Out Spencer seemed determined to defeat the nominations. He will hardly be as fortunate in his State as Conkling was in New York, all the Democrats manifesting a disposition to vote against him. The Senate Commerce Committee has given additional assurances of its opposition to the President. At its meeting to-day it took up.

tion to the President. At its meeting to-day it took up.

THE NOMINATION OF WILLIAMSON for Collector of New Oricans, and promptly decided to report him adversely to the Senate, which was done this evening. The reasons are emphatic. The Committee considered hie fact that Williamson, who is now United States Minister to Central America, could not reach his post of duty in ninety days; that the New Orleans Custom-House has been in charge of Anderson without bonds since early in November; that Anderson is in jul and on trial for his alleged crimes, and is using his office to shield himself from the law; and that, in consequence of these facts, it is necessary to have a Collector in New Orieans as soon as possible. Williamson was not even granted leave of absence to come here until the 2d inst. Members of the Committee say he is only half a Republican at best.

ican at best. tion of Consul to Lyons and on or two inferior appointments were favorable cted upon. confirmed.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—Ine Senate confirmed the following nominations: Adin B. Underwood, Surveyor of Customs at Boston; Frank Leland, Consul of the United States at Hamilton, Can.; Edward Ferguson, Pension Agent at Milwaukee; Frederick Salamon, Surveyor-General of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

Utah.

Postmasters—James W. Miller, Clay Centre,
Kan.; Jomes Ewing, Arcola., Iil.

rostmasters—James W. Miller, Clay Centre, Kan.; Jomes Ewing, Arcola., Iil.

NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated the following Indian Agents: Charles A. Ruffee, of Minnesota, Chippewa Agency, Minn.; John W. Douglass, of New York, Yankton Agency, Dakota: Samuel Ely, Pennsylvania, Pawnee Agency, Ind. Ter.; Philemon B. Hunt, of Kentucky, Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Ind. Ter.

PARIS COMMISSIONERS.

The following is the list of Honorary Commissioners to the Paris Exposition: Andrew D. White, N. Y.; Levi P. Morton, N. Y.; George W. Childs, Pa.; W. H. H. Davis, Pa.; A. L. Coolidge, Mass.; Frederick Smythe, N. H.; Frank Millward, Ky.; James H. Smart, Ind.; Alfred Hibbard, Ia.; William A. Moore, N. C.; Edwin Cowles, O.; Benjamin E. Gallup, Ill.; E. H. Knight, D. C.; William Seligman, Cal.; S. T. Merrill, Wis.; J. M. Saflord, Tenn.; J. A. Touner, Arizona; Austin Savage, Idaho; William Hayden, Utah.

SILVER.

BLAINE'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Mr. Blaine had magnificent audience to-day for his speech or he silver question, which had been extensively advertised. An analysis of his views is scarcely ssary, as printed slips of the speech wer mailed yesterday to the principal papers of the country. Biaine's position, in brief, is this: He favors a double standard, the remonetization of silver with a dollar of 425 grains as an unlimited egal-tender. With such a dollar, all other questions, he thinks, will settle themselves. His position is substantially that assumed by Dr. Linderman. There were some points in the speech upon which Blaine can scarcely expect to escape criticism. Blaine knows better than most American workingmen will know that the trade-dollar of 420 grains is not paid out to workingmen in China, who scarcely conthat the trade-dollar of 420 grains is not paid out to workingmen in China, who scarcely can earn a dollar in a week, and is used only for exchange between capitalists.

The speech as a whole, however, was a very ingenious plea in support of that side of the question, but Blaine himself admitted that he had no hope that any argument could secure the passage of the bill he proposes. The Silver bill will pass with the old silver dollar without modification.

VALENTINE SCRIP.

ROBABLE SUCCESS OF SOME OF THE CLAIM Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—Gen. Willia

son, Commissioner-General of the Land Office, will give a decision in a few days in the matter of some of the applications for the location of the Valentine scrip in Chicago. It cannot be authoritatively stated what that disposition will be, but persons who should know say that some of the claimants are likely to be successful. It is reported by those familiar with Land-Office matters that nearly all of the scrip which Briton, Gray, and Drummond have presented for ocation, as well as that of Baumgarten and ome others, will be refused a location, but the some others, will be refused a location, but that the claim of Valentine, and possibly part of the claim of Keen, will be successful. If this infor-mation is well founded, the decision of the Land-Office Commissioner will give the authorities of the City of Chicago much trouble. The lo-cations which it is said are to be granted include the whole of Dearborn Park. More nearly de-fined, these locations are: Thomas Valentine personally seeks to locate his scrip upon Dear-born Park proper, west of Michigan avenue. while the public ground east of Michi nue is located by Beriah Valentine, his

and Drummond, to the east of this, it is pected will not be allowed. The report of success of part of these claims, it must be decretoed, is not authoritative, but there good reasons to think that the result of the control of the substantially and the substantially substantially

TRANSPORTATION BILL.

A PROTEST FROM LIVE.
Special Dispatch to The Unicago To
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Rep Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—Representative Morrison and others presented in the House today a remonstrance signed by numerous Chicago commission-dealers and shippers of live-stock against the passage of the bill limiting the transportation of live stock. The bill provides that cattle transported in anything but palace stock-cars shall be unloaded and fed once in twenty-four hours. The shippers say that this bill has been prepared solely in the interest of the Palace Stock-Car Company, which has thus far been unable to induce the which has thus far been unable to induce th blic to use its patent. These cars, they say, LYING ABOUT THE STOCK-YARDS

of the country for years, and have been offered free of charge to the public, the owners hoping that they might be brought into general use. Shippers who have tried them declare them to be entirely uscless. It is not practicable, nor is it humane, they say, to keep cattle standing

is it humane, they say, to keep cattle standing even in palace cars during the whoie journey from Chicago to New York, or to feed them without unloading, for the reason that THEY BECOME PARALYZED from long standing and bruised in their efforts to lie down after being fed. Cattle are now kept in the cars from thirty to forty hours at a time, and that is shown by experience to be as long as cattle can stand on their feet without injury. The bill in question proposes to allow them to be kept in cars from eighty to 100 hours. The shippers think this would be anything but humane treatment. Of the 1,000,000 cattle received at Chicago during 1877, but 498 died in transit. Of the 500,000 received at New York during the same period only ninety-one died. The shippers say that the shumane treatment of cattle pays pecuniarily, as shrinkage means 50 cents a head less under such circumstances, and they ask that Congress shall not require the people to pay a tax of millious for a worthless patent, from the use of which an good will be gained.

COMMITTEE WORK.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day commenced the for-mal consideration of the Wood Tariff bill. The scheme was discussed at great length, members generally interchanging views. Some of the papers objecting to the different features of the were read. The progress will be quite slow. The Committee does not expect to be able to report any measure to the House for three weeks, if they can do so so soon as that. Representatives of a great many different interests are here urging their claims upon the Committee in person. The Committee as a whole gives no audience to these delegations, but nembers privately are occupied with them every

available moment.

THE POLK INVESTIGATION.

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The examin tion by the Committee on Civil Reform in the Public Service, to whom the charges against the ficial character of Col. Polk, Doorkeeper of the House, were referred, has not thus far elicited any facts seriously affecting him. The friends of the Doorkeeper say all the statements will be satisfactorily explained. The testimony toto-day showed that one of the charges against Col. Polk originated in arrangements of some of the members of Congress themselves in providing for their respective friends, three Democratic appointments from New England to subordinate positions in the House coming under the peoling operation. House, were referred, has not thus far elicited

the pooling operation.

The House Investigation.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State authorized the Chairman to appoint a sub-committee to investigate the affairs in the office of the United States At-

The House Committee on The House Committee on Education and Labor to-day agreed to report a bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the several States for purposes of education. The details of the bill will be arranged by a sub-committee to whom the subject was re-

THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL. THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The Senate Sub-Committee on Appropriations, investigating the management of the Freedmen's Hospital, heard testimony from Drs. Palmer, Purvis, and Manning, which tending the hospital the institution is useful and ed to show that the institution is useful and economically managed. With reference to the charges concerning the keeping of idiots and lunatics in the institution, it was testified that they had been kept there from its foundation. Witnesses also testified that the generality of the patients are content, and speak well of the institution and only a faw, helps, charges about institution, and only a few bring charges about their food, etc. The Committee state their inention to probe the charges to the bottom.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PURBLY PARTISAN. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Dem of the House to-day furnished another evidence of their extreme partisanship, and once more showed that the discipline of the Democratic party will not permit the best men in that party to act according to their conscience or reason. After another day's debate the House unseated Pacheco, Republican, by about ten majority, and seated Wigginton, his Democratic opponent, by about the same vote. It was noticesble that Clarkson Potter, one of the ablest lawvers in the House, and among the most conscientious men on the Democratic side, voted against his party to seat Pacheco. Two or three other Democrats voted with Potter, but there were not enough who would break away from party trammels to keep Pacheco in his seat. The latter confidently declares to-night that the

HAVE RECKONED WITHOUT THEIR HOST, HAVE RECKONED WITHOUT THEIR HOST, and that the result of this day's work will be to return him this fall to Congress as member from the same District by 10,000 majority. No turther attempt was made in the House to transact any business, and another week is nearly ended without the passage of a single appropriation bill.

A POLITICIAN PURE AND SIMPLE.

A POLITICIAN PURE AND SIMPLE.

The President has received an opinion of one Republican Senator upon his acting as if he reality believed that the plank in the Cincinnation of the control ly believed that the plank in the Cincinnational platform in regard to Civil-Service and the patronage meant something. This Senator went on to tell the President that it was a matter of surprise to his friends that he should have given that particular plank the least attention. According to this Senator, it was never intended for execution, but was put in to catch a lot of visionary men who called themselves reformers, but were altogether impracticable. They had votes enough, however, to make it expedient to say something to attract and please them, and hold them from leaving the party. The idea of a President taking this buncombe as if it was in earnest never occurred to the men who effected his nomination, and seemed absurd to many Republicaus.

Republicans.

THE WHISKY CASES.

The Department of Justice is considering the propriety of appointing a special counsel to take charge of the pending whisky prosecutions in Chicago in piace of Judge Bangs. This course is approved by Judge French, who wrote the opinion reflecting upon Bangs. The Attorney-General is also said to favor it. One McRea, of Chicago, is said to be an applicant for the place.

APPROVED. The President approved the joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Henry M. Stanley, and the act for the removal offostructions from the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

The subscriptions to date to the 4 per cent loan amount to nearly \$3,000.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Gustave Eugene Mitile as Consul of Belgium at Green Bay, Wis. Senator Harris (Tenn.), who has been confine senator Harris (1enn.), who has been confined to his room several days by severe sickness, is much improved.

The Hon. Casey Young (Tenn.) was taken seriously ill yesterday in the House of Representatives, and is now confined to his room by a threatened attack of meningitis.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.-Mr. Alliso presented the petition of the Liberal League of fowa, favoring a constitutional amendment separating Church and State. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution in nds submitted a resolution structing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire whether there exists adequate provis-ions for prompt examination, report, and action in pension cases in the Pension Bureau and

argeon-General's office, and that said Com mittee report thereon by bill or otherwise so soon as may be. After some discussion, Mr. Windom moved an amendment so as to include the Adjutant-General's office, which was accepted by Mr. Edmunds, and the resolution was

Mr. Davis (III.) called up the Senate bill to remit taxes on insolvent savings banks, the pending question being on an amendment providing that savings banks having capital stock shall not, on account of mercantile or outsiness deposits on which no interest has been allowed, be denied the exemptions allowed to savings banks having no capital stock, and it was agreed toyers, 28, nays, 27. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hamilt called up the House bill to further snapsend the operations of Sec. 5, 574 of the Revised Statutes in relation to the Guano Islands, which was briefly discussed and hald aside.

Mr. Sargent submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Ampropriations to have printed. Mr. Davis (Ill.) called up the Senate bill to

was orieny discussed and laid aside.

Mr. Sargent submitted a resolution instructing
the Committee on Appropriations to have printed
the testimony in the investigation of the affairs of
the Freedmen's Hospital of this city. Agreed to.
Consideration was then resumed of unfinished
business (the Silver bill), and Mr. Blaine spoke Blaine's speech presented the following

thereon.

Mr. Blaine's speech presented the following points:

Gold and silver coin are the money of the Constitution. The organic law conferred no power on Congress to declare that either should not be money. Congress, therefore, has no power to demonetize both. If, therefore, silver has been demonetize had been prohibited, he was in favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage had been prohibited, he was in favor of ordering it to be resumed. If it had been restricted, he was in favor of having it enlarged. Congress has exclusive power to coin gold and silver and regulate their value. If Germany should remonetize silver, and the States of the Latin Union reopen their mints, silver would resume its former relation with gold. He believes the Brioppean countries will be driven to full remonetization. Then they must of necessity adopt their old ratio of 15% of silver to 1 of gold. Then we shall be compelled to adopt the same ratio instead of our former, 16t to 1. If we fall to do this we shall lose our silver, which will seek the highest market. Our difficult problem is how to re-establish silver without the co-operation of the European powers, and as an advance movement to coerce them into the same policy. If we coin the silver dollar below the current value of the gold dollar, we invite Europe to take our gold from us, which will force us to the single silver standard, and cripple our relations with the leading commercial countries. In the present conditions, at the current rates of silver, the free coinage of the dollar containing 412% grains gives illegitimate profit to the owner of builton, which would defraud the man who is forced to take the dollar. It assuredly follows that the free coinage and circulation of this inferior dollar must be at the expense of our gold coinage, which will flow out with the certainty and resistless force of the tides. What gain, therefore, would we make in circulating medium if, on opening the gate for silver toflowin, we open wider the gate for gold to flow out? Unit Europe remone

low as 412% grains. After Europe remonetizes on the old standard we cannot afford to coin the doilar above 400 grains, because if we do silver will leave us.

Mr. Blaine argued the public injustice and private wrong of making a debased silver standard which must inevitably fit a lower standard of value for our paper money; urged a strict regard to the interest of the public creditor, which is indissolubly bound up with the interest of the whole people. He repudiated the specific demand for the payment of the bonds in gold, but they must be paid in good and not in infector silver dollars. Our pledge to the public creditor in 1870 binds us to pay in the standard of the then existing value. A silver dollar of 425 grains would equitably represent the dollar of that date. Such a dollar will benefit in turn the miner, the owner of bullion, the holder of coin, and the Government, and will insure to our laborers a full dollar's pay for a dollar's worth of work. For these reasons he advocated unlimited coinage, and legal-tender for the dollar of that weight. He did not expect the adoption of his substitute in view of precluding the committals and avowals of Senators. He was not in line with either extremes,—those who favor the single gold standard or those whose views, if sustained, would force us to the single sliver standard. We needed both, and could have them only by making each the equal of the other. He cailed attention to the fact that the dollar proposed by the bill is lighter and less valuable than the one comed by our mints for the ignorant class of heathen laborers in China and India, and, in the name of common sense and common honesty, asked the American laborer an inferior dollar which the naked, famishing, and degraded laborers of India and China refused to accept. He denied the assertion that the people demand cheap money. They demand an abundance of good money. They demand an abundance

galleries.

The Vice-President gave notice that if such applause be repeated the galleries would be cleared.

Mr. Johnston then spoke in favor of the silver Mr. Johnston said it could not have escaped the attention of any one that a portion of the public press, especially at the North, had indicated that the South stood seady at any time to repudiate the public debt of the United States. He (Johnston) wished to say, for himself and on behalf of his Southern colleagues on this floor, that no people Southern colleagues on this floor, that no people had the national honor more at heart than the people of the South. They had passed through the most terrible suffering, and did not propose to undergo the journey again. If they had no better motive for upholding the national honor than that of self-interest, they would not do anything to bring discredit upon the Government. The people of the South knew that their condition was indissolubly mixed up with those of the North, and they must uphold the honor and credit of the Government. All were in the same ship, and the Southern people did not propose to scuttle or wreck that vessel, so far as they were concerned. They proposed she should have a prosperous voyage. He argued that silver was one of the products of the country, and it was the duty of Congress to see that it was not injured. There was a great popular demand for the remonetization of silver. The people of the country believed it was demonetized by fraud. They believed the act which demonetized it was smuggled through, and should be repealed. It country believed it was demonstized by fraud. They believed the act which demonstized it was smuggled through, and should be repealed. It was not the part of statesmanship to be blind to the popular demand. He denied that the remonstization of sliver would drive gold opt of the country, and spoke at length of the necessity of a bi-metallic currency. Referring to the demonstrating of sliver by Germany, he said all knew that the German Empire to-day, notwithstanding the large interest of the colored people of thancaid distress. This did not speak well of the practical effect of demonstraing sliver. He then spoke of the value of sliver to the colored people of the South, and said they knew nothing about the value of gold said did not appreciate she paper. Remonstrate sliver, and much of it would be absorbed by them. Philauthropists and Abolitionists who had freed the negro ought to consider what they should do for his practical benefit. Give the colored people of the South the money they want, and it would make them better citizens. They would have something to work for, and it would encourage industry.

Mr. Hill then took the floor, but, before proceeding with his remarks, yielded to Mr. Morgan, upon whose motion the Senate went into executive session.

Immediately after the reading of the fournal the Immediately after the reading of the Journal the House resumed the consideration of the contested election case of Wigginton vs. Pacheco from the Fourth District of California.

After a long debate, the House proceeded to vote on the peading propositions. The first vote was on the amendment reported by the minority of the Committee on Elections, declaring Pacheco, the sitting member, entitled to the seat. The amendment was rejected by a party vote,—yeas, 126; nays, 137.

The next vote was on Leonard's substitute, declaring that neither Pacheco nor Wigginton was entitled to a seat. Rejected without a division. The resolution reported by the majority of the Committee, declaring Wigginton, the contestant, entitled to the seat, was adopted,—yeas, 136; nays, 125. 125.

To the report of the Committee a majority of the Committee a majority of the Committee figured up a majority of six for Pacheco. The Secretary of State of Caffornia had certified to a majority of one for Pacheco.

In the votes in the House party lines were strict ly observed, not a single deviation being recorded. The result of the last vote having been announced, the oath of office was administered to the new member. Peter D. Wigginton.

Mr. Durham made an ineffectual effort to go into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy bill, but the House preferred to adjours, and did so.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. South Bend, Ind., Feb. 7.—Henry F. Porter ate Superintendent of the Studebaker Carria Works, has mysteriously disappeared. An ex-Works, has mysteriously disappeared. An examination of his room finds his gold watch, a large draft indorsed in blank, and his other valuables. He had just closed his long engagement here with a view of going to Philadelphia, and a few evenings since the Studebakers tendered him a parting banquet, at which he was the recipient of a valuable gold watch and other expensive memorials of his pleasant residence in this city. Arrangements are being made for dragging the river to-morrow. Porter had long been a contributor to the Carriage Monthly and the Hub, and was well known to the carriage fraternity of the country.

THE MICHIGAN LIQUOR-TAX. Special Dispatch to The Cheago Tribine.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 7.—The compiled re-LANSING, Mich., Feb. 7.—The compiled reports in the Auditor General's office in regard to the fiquor-tax for 1877 (except nine counties), show 3.942 dealers, \$381,581 tax collected, and \$32,821 uncollected. The estimated amounts from the missing nine counties show about 4,000 dealers, \$385,000 collected, and \$33,000 uncollected. In 1875 there were 4,887 dealers, \$433,423 collected, and \$48,876 uncollected. The law went into effect in 1875, with 4,600 dealers asses POPE PIUS IX.

Final Announcement of the Death of the Venerable Pontiff.

Centradictory Reports as to the Immediate Cause of His

His Holiness Conscious Up to Almost the Last Moment.

He Commends the Interests of the Church to the Care of the Faithful. The Conclave for the Choice of a Suc-

cessor Already in Session.

No Indication of Interferance with Its Deliberations.

LONDON, Feb. 7 .- The Pall Mall Gazette' Rome dispatch announces that the Pope's death is nourly expected, and reports are current that he is already dead.

LAST SACRAMENTS.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The condition of the Pope changed seriously for the worse during the night, and his Holiness has already received the ast sacraments. THE VATICAN GUARDED.

The Cardinal Vicar has been summoned to the Vatican, and an order has been given to prevent any person not specially authorized from having access to the Pope's apartments. Egress rom the Vatican is also prohibited. SUMMONED TO BOME.

Foreign Cardinals have been summoned by elegraph to Rome. . PRAYERS for the Pope's recovery are being offered in all

the churches in Rome. THE DEATH-AGONY.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Pope has passed into the leath-agony. His death is momentarily ex-

ALL ARRANGEMENTS MADE. ROME, Feb. 7-4:30 p. m.-The following i the Pall-Mall Gazette's special:
"ROME, Feb. 7—12:50 p. m.—The Pope's eath is hourly expected. All the necessary as rangements, in view of the event, have been ade. Reports are current that his Holines

REPORTED DEAD.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Pope died at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

of Cardinals will be called immediately. LATER-NOT DEAD, BUT DYING. LONDON, Feb. 7-5 p. m.-A later dispate rom Rome says it is impossible to obtain exac

ot dead, but dying. THE POPE EXPIRES. ROME, Feb. 7.—The Pope died this after fifty-seven minutes after 4 o'clock.

news, but it is now understood that the Pope i

THE SUDDEN CHANGE. ROME, Feb. 7.—The Pope's legs were so much better yesterday that he was able to walk a few It is believed that this exertion was fa tal. The change for the worse occurred at o'clock in the morning, when his death-agony mmenced. The Cardinals were assembled Council in the next room, but all, together with the dignitaries of the Papal Court, were at his bedside at the moment of death. Cardinal Panebianco administered the last sacraments.

CONSTANT INQUIRY. All ambassadors accredited to the Vatican called to make inquirles during the morning.

the Pontifical Chamberlains who are charged with the office of guarding the corpse. Monignor Simeoni, Cardinal Secretary ordered the Osservatore Romano, the daily organ of the Vatican, to suspend publication until to

The city is perfectly tranquil. The authorities have taken all the measures they deem necessary. The police and municipal guards prevent approach to the Vatican.

CONFLICTING REPORTS. LONDON, Feb. 8-5 a. m.-There seems to be considerable conflict of statement as to the natch from Rome states: " At 3 o'clock in the afternoon an official dispatch was sent to the Chamber of Deputies announcing that the Pope had died at 2:30 p. m. Up to sunset, the hour of death was still uncertain. The death was denied by Vatican partisans, although they agreed that the Pope was dying, or could not live through the day. The sacrament was exposed in St. Peter's, but covered with a white veil only. We were told that the veil was to be removed after the Pope's death. The veil was not removed at 5 p. m., possibly from a vain desire to conceal the event. The barracks surrounding the Vatican are crowded with troops. This precaution is superfluous. No

other movement than that of curiosity is perceptible among the people."

The Fanfuella positively announces that the Pope died at 5:45 p. m., while a Reuter telegram says 4:57 p. m.
A special dated Rome, Thursday night, says at 3 p. m. the Pope was in articulo mortis. He appeared dead to all but his physicians, who

could detect feeble oscillation of the heart. all the churches the sacrament has been ex-GERMANT'S POLICY. A Berlin dispatch says: "It is safe to say Germany's policy towards the Conclave will be

lifference." A Rome correspondent of the *Times* says the eport is in circulation that Cardinal Di Pietro has been elected Pope by acclamation, but it is not believed. The Cardinal is young and high-ly thought of, liberal and conciliatory, but unikely to have many votes.

one of absolute non-interference, if not of in-

CONFIRMED. LONDON, Feb. 8-5 a. m.-There can be no loubt of the Pope's death. This morning the ournals fully confirm previous reports from

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. A special from Rome states that the news of the Pope's death has already been officially announced, and gives the following particulars: The Pope, at 8 o'clock Wednesday night, felt sudden suffocation. He railied several times, but said to his physicians, wins this time." He was alternately lucid and wandering. His last moments were lucid. He said, "Guard the Church I loved so well and

The immediate cause of death was the closing of the wound in the leg, which made the humors mount into the lungs and brain.

Cardinals Manning and Howard and many others were present at the death. THE CONCLAVE

as commenced. Cardinal Simeoni has demand ed troops, and the Government has acceded to his request. The Ambassadors accredited to the Vatican have gone in a body to view the The Italian Government insures independ ence of the Conclave, and offers any services

that Cardinal Simeoni may demand. OTHER ACCOUNTS say the cause of death was the mounting of water to the heart. The Pope swooned, and was in extremts at 3 o'clock, but death did not occur till after the time announced in the first dis-patch from Rome yesterday. The aspect of the city is quiet to indifference, strangely contrast-ing with its appearance on the death of King

Victor Emmanuel a month ago. CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Up to 10 o'clock to-night no information had been received by Cardinal McCloskey concerning the death of the Pope, and his Eminence was not convinced by the newspaper reports, in the absence of direct ad-

self, that his Holiness was dead. A great many telegrams were received by the Cardinal from all parts of the United States, asking for confirmation or denial of the report of the Pope's death, to which Father Farley, the Cardinal's Secretary, replied that no news had been received from Rome at the Archiepis-

to the memory of the deceased Pope by

THE CATHOLICS OF THIS CITY.

As soon as Cardinal McCloskey is officially informed of the death of his Holiness, he is exformed of the death of his Holiness, he is expected to direct the clergy when and how often to say requiem masses for the repose of the soul of the deceased. A specially solumn requiem mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral. On Sunday next a letter from the Cardinal informing the faithful of the great loss they have suffered by the death of the Pope, will be read in each church of the Archiepiscopal Diocese. It is probable the Cardinal will start for Rome to take part in the Conclave as soon as possible after the receipt of the official notification.

failing health of Pope Pius IX.; and his death, which is announced as having taken place yeserday, Feb. 7, at Rome, has not been unexpeced. His life and his reign have both been pro longed, the latter beyond precedent. Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti was born May 18, 1792, in Sinigaglia. His parents intended him for the military profession. In 1802 he attended the college at Vattena, and in 1808 began at Rome his theological studies. In 1718, at the age of 26, he was ordained a priest, and in 1823 he accompanied the Papal Legate to the newly-formed Republic of Chili, and for two years resided in Santiago. In 1825, on his return to Rome, he was appointed President of a hospital, and two years later was appointed Archbishop of Spoletto. He was then but 35 years of age During the political disturbances of 1830-731, he was Civil Administrator of the provinces of of Spoletto and Perugia, displaying great ability in his civil duties. In 1832, he was translated to the See of Imola, and in December, 1839, was appointed Cardinal-Priest by Pope Gregory XVI. That Pope died in 1846, and on June 16 the College, by an unanimous vote, elected Cardinal Ferretti Pope. He was crowned Pope June 21, 1846, by the title of Pius IX. He has survived all those who participated in his election, and the present College of Cardinals is exclusively of his own appointment. In this respect we suppose his reign is an exception. Though men holding the office of Pone have died at a more advanced age, there has been no other who had such a ng reign, or who filled the days of Peter,that is, served as Pope for twenty-five years. of being 86 years old; had been a priest sixty, a Bishop fifty-one, a Cardinal thirty-eight, and Pope thirty-one years and seven months. Of the long list of 257 Popes, there have been but nine who served over twenty years. One of these, Pius VI., was Pope twenty-four years and six months. Twenty-five years is the term at tributed to Peter, and no other Pope, except

Pius IX. began his reign by a general amnes ty, and by a vigorous reform of the civil gov ernment of the Papal States, making personal nvestigations into abuses, and promptly applyng the remedy. In 1847, he convened a popu ar council of delegates from the various prov ces, and was looked upon all over the world as the leading political reformer. The next year, 1848, revolutionary proceedings took place in all parts of Europe, and the Pope, refusing to approve or indorse the popular demands, ceased to be regarded as a reformer. In Rome he promised a liberal constitution, but his Minstry failed to satisfy the populace. A revolution took place. Count Rossi, the Minforced the Pope to name a more radical Minis-try. Declaring himself no longer free, he esaped to Gaeta. A Republic was declared in Rome. He continued to reside at Gaeta until April, 1850, his authority having in the time been re-established by French arms. Among the many notable events of his Pontificate may be enumerated the following: 1852 England: 1854, after a convocation of Bishops Conception; 1856, established English and American colleges at Ro ie; 1863, can Japanese martyrs; 1864, the famous Encyclical Letter; 1869-'70, the convocation of the Council of the Vatican, and the declaration of the

dogma of Papal Infallibility. The political trials of Piux IX. have been almost continuous. He had been Pope but two years when he was forced to leave Rome by the Revolutionists, and was restored two years after by a French army. In 1859 began the agitation for the unification of Italy under one Government. The conquest of Lombardy, the annexa-tion of Parms, Modena, and Tuscany, in 1880-'61, were signs that could not be mistaken. In 1861, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies was overthrown, and that monarchy incorporated in the now recognized Kingdom of Italy. Then folowed the annexation of Umbria and Ancona. These matters brought the King of Italy and the Pope into direct opposition. The Pope re-fused to recognize him as King of Italy, and there has been open contention ever since. The French army had been continued in Rome from 1848, Government, protected from Italian occupation: but in 1870, owing to the war with Prussia, France withdrew her troops, and in September of that year Italian troops entered the city. A popular vote taken soon after was in favor of annexation to Italy, and in January, 1871, Victor Emanuel entered Rome as the Capital of the Kingdom of Italy. The protests of the Pope clared himself a prisoner in his own States, and no longer free in the discharge of his duties as spiritual father of the faithful. But no power has intervened in his behalf, and he has died, leaving the political States of his predecessors in the hands of the King of Italy.

In June, 1877, was celebrated his golden jubilee of fifty years a Bishop. He was visited by oilgrims from all parts of the world, bearing to im large sums of money and other gifts. The private life and character of the late Pope

have, as a general thing, been commended by friend and foe. He was a scholar, and a liberal and discriminating patron of learning. He was a man of affable manners and fascinating adlress, and has filled a larger share in the world's history than any Pope who has served during the last three centuries.

THE WEATHER.

OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, VASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8-1 a. m.-Indications-For the Lake Region, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain, variable winds, nostly from the northeast to the northwest, falling barometer in the Lower Lakes, stationary or high temperature, and in the Upper Lab Region stationary or lower temperature, and followed by rising barometer. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS Time. | Bar. | Thr | Ru. | Wind. | Vel. | Rn. | Weather



elena, memorable in all history as the second the last years of Napoleon. Its industria are been almost ruined by the opening of the snez Canal, which has diverted most Indiagoing vessels from its abores, and the employment of steam-condensers for water on animy ressels, saving them from the necessity of calling at the island for fresh supplies of water of the population has emigrated. calling at the island for fresh supplies of water One-fourth of the population has emigrated and now there are only 2,634 males, of whom 1,154 are children, left on the island. The renue, chiefly derived from customs duties, is but very little more than \$80,000, and but little more than \$25,000 is spent on all the public establishments of the island. The people are asking for a grant of money from England, but they are urged to have recourse to improve agriculture and attempt the growth of first species of tobacco, of the cinchous plant of the oil-yielding rose, all of which are, it said adapted to the climate and soll.

FIRES.

AT LAWRENCE, MASS. AT LAWRENCE, MASS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 7.—The print-works, the madder-dye house, the stamping, folding, and steaming rooms of the Facilic Mills, gether with their contents, burned this morning. The loss is roughly estimated at \$125,000; fully insured. Henry Ham, J. W. Morse, and Charles H. Heath, firemen, and William Page, the foreman of the print-vorks was severely injured by falling walls. Ture hundred operatives were thrown out of emyloyment. The remainder of the mill started as usual.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 19, at 3:30 yeste afternoon, was caused by a kettle of rest catching fire at No. 45 LaSalle street. Dine trifling.

The alarm from Box 855, at 8:25 years, morning, was caused by a fire in a cottage a rear of No. 295 Sedgwick street, owned and occupied by William Kirschbaum. Damage, 55. Cause, a defective chimney.

AT CONE. IA. Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.
BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 7.—The dwelling-hous of Irvin Idle, at Cone, Ia., together with a entire contents, was destroyed by fire today.
Mr. Idle had a narrow escape from desth, me was seriously burned. The fire was caused by coals falling from the stove on the cape. Loss estimated at \$2,000.

THE OBELISK.

Towed Up the Thames by the Tag and After a Siz-Days' Voyage.

London Standard, Jan. 22.

The celebrated Egyptian obelist, which is presented to George IV. in 1820 by Ma Ali, has at last, after many vicissit England, and at the present moment repose peacefully in its iron cylinder in the Rast India peacefully in its iron cylinder in the East Infa. Dock, Mr. Du Plat Taylor, the Sectory of the East and West India Dec Company, authorized by Sir W. Baynes, the Chairman, having offered a friendly sheller to the cylinder ship, tree from all charges. The history of its presentation to England, the efforts made by sundry states men during the past half-century to obtain its removal to this country, and, lastly, the public-spirited offer of Prof. Erasmus Wilson, so ably seconded by Prof. Erasmus Wilson, so ably see Mr. John Dixon's engineering skill, are rell known; and it only remains to chro the successful conclusion of at one time appeared to be possible, and at another to be failed. The abandonment of the o Cleopatra in the Bay of Biscay, by ship Olga, after losing a boat's crew in an ineffectual attempt to take of sin an ineffectual attempt to take off the patra's crew, took place on Oct. 15; the patra was found the following day by an ward bound steamer, the Fitzmaurica, taken into Ferrol on Oct. 18. Here she remuntil the morning of Tuesday, the 18th the last three weeks of the stay being oc with refuting and adjusting ballast, the immediate supervision of her original mander, Capt. Carter, who has had the ure of completing the voyage so inample broken. On this occasion the ballast, a ing of railway iron, was secured by built down into the ship so as to form tegral part of the structure. A new musualis were also provided, but the water compartments were found to be perfecture, and on arriving at Gravesend the Gravesend the

sails were also provided, but the compartments were found to be perfectly secure, and on arriving at Gravesend the Capin remarked that there was "not enough witer shipped to fill a wine-glass."

Leaving Ferrol at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 15th in tow of the Anglia, an excellent ran was made, the Needles being passed 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and Dungeness should o'clock on Sunday morning. At this time has o'clock on Sunday morning. At this time hap peared as if a strong breeze was springing my the weather looking wild and threatsome but the two vessels arrived without accident or iscident at the Chapman Light by 10 o'clock night, where the tug-boat anchored, the Cleopain hanging astern by the tow-rope. There was steady breeze all night, and yesterday moning a start was made for Gravesend, the latter place being reached shortly before II o'clock Here Mr. and Mrs. Dixon went on board and congratulated the Captains of the two vessels upon their safe arrival. The Custom-Ross officers next boarded and proceeded to clear the vessels, which being completed, the anchord the Anglia was raised and the Cleopain cast off from the buoy to which she had been moored precisely at 19-20 amidst cheers from the people who had he piers on either side the river. Hardly had start been made when a boat was seen putting off for Gravesend, the waterman in which we had the control of the contr somewhat excitedly waving an elvelope, so color of which denoted that it contained a tegram. This proved to be from her Majesty to Mr. Dixon, and ran as follows: "The Queen is much gratified at hearing of the safe arrival of the needle." The receipt of the telegram was acknowledged by dipping the ensign.

The news having spread that the obelish was coming up the river, at nearly every where all pier crowds were gathered, who enthusiastically cheered as the ships bassed. The various training-schools exchanged the compliment of dipping their flags, the boys of the Chichester manning yards. At Blackwall a large number of people had gathered, who testified their goodwill in a similar fashion to those lower down the river. Some time had to elapse beforthe obelisk could be placed in the East Indiadock, as a large outward-bound steamer was in

down the river. Some time had to classe before the obelisk could be placed in the East India dock, as a large outward-bound steamer was in course of being towed through the dock gate, but the road once clear, she was brought round by the tug, and, a hawser being passed asbore, no time was lost in berthing her in one of the inner basins. A goodly gathering of friend of Mr. Dixon was assembled on the pier, and, on that gentleman landing, he was overwhelmed with congratulations.

The Anglia, which has so successfully towed the obelisk home, is owned by Mr. Wakins, of London street, and is an iron paddle tug, having three funnels. She was built in 1866, and in of 275 tons gross and 77 tons net register. Herengines are 140-horse power nominal, working up to 700. She is the largest tug in London, and during late years has done a great deal of ocean towing, among others bringing the Syris from St. Helena to Southampton; the Bisirs from St. Vincent to Liverpool; and the Princess Amalia from Port Said to Glasgow, during the voyage from Gibraltar to Glasgow with the latter it fourteen days. The navigating Captain is Mr. David Glue, the crew being seventeen all told. The abvantage of a tug like this over an edinary steamer is that she is fitted with torrails, over which the rope is guided, so as in make the steering easier than usual. The cable used for towing at sea was a fitteen-inch haven a much smaller one taking its piace on comity up the river. The usual length of rope allowed in towing was 100 fathoms, this being remains a much smaller one taking its piace on comity up the river. The usual length of rope allowed in towing was 100 fathoms, this being remains a much smaller one taking its piace on comity up the river. The usual length of rope allowed in towing was 100 fathoms, this being remains in the strength of rope allowed in towing was 100 fathoms, this being remains in the permitter in the strength of the cleoping children in the strength of rope allowed in the permitter in the strength of rope allowed in the p

Alterations in a Mamu The 100-ton gun which was manufactu the Italian Government at Elswick in 18 with which the well-known experiment carried out at Spezzia last year, is abod brought back again to England, in order few alterations may be made in it. brought back again to England, in order the few alterations may be made in it. Am other improvements, the bore is to be enlar and the dimensions of the chamber are also be increased. The calibre of the gun was on ally 48.18 centimetres throughout; but the two 100-ton pieces of ordinance which since been constructed to form part of the ament of the Duillo and Dandolo the borgiven a diameter of 44.9 centimetres and chamber 50.1 centimetres. The interior of original gun will therefore probably be called the continuous contracts of the diameter of the pull the continuous continuous contracts of the continuous contracts of the continuous contracts of the continuous contracts of the chamber 50.1 centimetres. The interior of its original gun will therefore probably be called the charge-of powder used and the weight of the projectile fired will also naturally be creased, the former being raised from 170 to 31 kilogrammes, and the latter from 908 to 1,000 kilogrammes. Judge Farwell G

THE SOUT

About Tha Refuses to tion which

He Makes Se ments When Figu

And the Matter Will . Over Again

The following is the surell's decision in the Selvered yesterday more in this application of Loan & Trust Compan against the Collector, I mine as far as I can the facts, and the law; and, the companion of the c is a somewhat important. decision, on account of the amount of taxes involved and the second of taxes involved a little second of taxes involved in the second of taxes in Barily do. THE COMPLA

that there is an illegal as collect from it taxes which consequence of errors a State tax of \$565.20, co city tax of \$4, 245.28, at \$492.98, amounting in al plainant asks to have enk sonal property in South C position, and, although the f other persons, it in eff their taxes and secure lection of these taxes wor join the collection of all t south Chicago, the enti \$142,064.70. Therefore tance, and it becomes me

142.064.70. Therefore tance, and it becomes me cide it.

The Court then gave his applicable to these proces the case, defining the me sessor's returns, the dut and State Board, and the conjuice the assessment of one to centage from the assessment thing equal. In make her the percentage addition his also gave County thought best, instead of the percentage upon the county and the percentage upon the county and the percentage upon the classes. After the Town sent in last spring, the duty by law, sent to the ling how the towns we county stood. Not lon Board met for the purcladed to divide the padded a percentage to in some towns and mether increasing no gate. Of this no cit seemed necessary adding and deducting then went to the other in equalizing, they added to divide the personal property event, but did nothing property in the county. property in the county.
WITH RESARD TO THE the Court said:
I think it is pretty cleatedure which they took property was not the codenated from the spirit. They disn't do it in the am satisfied that the true of the Revenue law, for

am satisfied that the tree of the Revenue law, for and makes it the duty equalize by adding from the other, so the ment shall, as near a which has been sent up Equalization. In this add 20 per cent to the ment of South Chicago. sessor, that was \$11, 916 sonal property assessme 320, 631. After the add whole county was \$21,70 sonal property of South a seased, may be said to be twelve-twentieths of the assessment of the count addition of two-twentiet A statement of what to the Auditor and to the State Board of Eagerd by them if they chood Attorney-General wheth ered by them if they choo Attorney-General wheth by them, and, if lunder as his opinion that they be consideration; that the about it; that it was infor ly to them; and that the improper in their considered they ought to. Upon the sent by the different cour a statement containing the sent by the different couls a statement containing the for the use of the State clided that additions shou property in Cook County different rates for diffe directing that 57 per cent personal property of the sent to the County the State Board, ceeded to extend the account the State It well as that of the County to direct him to do. Not see the sent to the County to the State It well as that of the County to direct him to do. Not see the sent to the County to the State It well as that of the County to the State It well as that of the County to the State It were sent the se well as that of the count to direct him to do. In the State Board, though formed of what the Count papers indicate the added to the personal p 37 per cent, they consist assessment and not the ions had been added; an so complainants would

so complainants would say that this collection facts; that although it a did ignore it, it isn't o that the fact that that the fact that reference to the first at show that, when they of ductions and additions, sideration any legitims action of the County Beand consideration of The defendants are never been sent, and the was not on the informativities of the was not on the informativities of the would be proper for the would be proper for the TO ENJOIN THE CO. TO ENJOIN THE CO.

of the reason that into account this eq.

Jounty Board, I don't to an injunction on it evidently provides that apon these statistics that the provision which board the right to mat guards against any gift direction. Inassignation of anybody that the statistics of anybody that the statistics

and of course it is only a can be reached. From matter cannot be deter by a State Board of Eq. is not possible, and that the Dushiness shall the Doard that the Lagregate. They are anywhere else, so that the Lagregate of the Cago personal proper anywhere else, so that the lagregate that it isn't propill-informed, or missis two or three mills and nothing has been fear that it isn't propill-informed, or missis two that is the result? The tion. How can it be taken and and can these complaines to the Court's duty is the the Court's duty is the Court's duty is the total that the Court's duty is the Court's duty is the Court's duty is the court called upon the Court's duty is the Court of the

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FIRES.

AWRENCE, MASS. ass., Feb. 7.—The print-works ouse, the stamping, foleir contents, burned this morn-s roughly estimated at \$125,000; Henry Ham, J. W. Morse, and eath, fremen, and William A man of the print-works, were by falling walls. Three hundred thrown out of emyloyment, of the mill started as usual. CHICAGO.

m Box 19, at 3:30 yesterday caused by a kettle of resin No. 45 LaSalle street. Damage Box 855, at 8:25 yesterda d by a fire in a cottage

T CONE. IA. t Cone, Ia., together with its was destroyed by fire today, narrow escape from death, and The fire was can

HE OBELISK.

corre IV. in 1830 by Mehemet, after many vicisativete, reached the present moment reposes siron cylinder in the East India Plat Taylor, the Socre-last and West India Dock rized by Sir W. Baynes, the g offered a friendly shalter to b, free from all charges. The and it only remains to chronicie all conclusion of a task that appeared to be "simost imat another to have utterly bandonment of the obelisk ship the Bay of Biscay, by the steamer losing a boat's crew of six men all attempt to take off the Cleodok place on Oct. 15; the Cleodok place on Oct. 15; the Cleodok place on Oct. 15; the Cleodok place on Oct. 18; Here she remained fing of Tuesday, the 15th inst. weeks of the stay being occupied and adjusting ballast, under supervision of her original compact of the stay being occupied in the original compact of the stay being occupied the occupied and adjusting ballast, under supervision of her original combined or original compacts of the ballast, consisting the yoyage so inauapiciously inon, was secured by being

strong breeze was springing up, bolding wild and threatening, but is arrived without accident or for Chapman Light by 10 o'clock at hetug-boatanchored, the Cleopatra n by the tow-rope. There was a all night, and yesterday morning made for Gravesend, the latter eached shortly before 11 o'clock. Mrs. Dixon went on board and the Captains of the two vessels afe arrival. The Custom-House boarded and proceeded to clear the a being completed, the anchor of was raised and the Cleopatra. afe arrival. The Custom-House harded and proceeded to clear the heling completed, the anchor of was raised and the Cleopatra me the buoy to which she moored precisely at 19:50, if from the people who lined the ser side the river. Hardly had a de when a boat was seen putting and the was testedly waving an envelope, the heling waving and the contained a telebroved to be from her Majesty to at an as follows: "The Queen is at hearing of the safe arrival of The receipt of the telegram was a river, at nearly every wharf and by dipping the ensign.

aving spread that the obelisk was a river, at nearly every wharf and ere gathered, who enthusiastically a ships bassed. The various train-changed the compliment of divers, the boys of the Chichester as the boys of the chickester

is assembled on the pier, and, on an landing, he was overwhelmed ilations.

which has so successfully towed tome, is owned by Mr. Watkins, of and is so iron paddle tus, haveles. She was built in 1869, and is ross and 77 tons net register. Her 40-horse power nominal, working he is the largest tug in London, ate years has done a great deal of among others bringing the Syria ena to Southampton; the Biafra incent to Liverpool; and the mails from Port Said to during the voyage from diangow with the latter in four-The navigating Captain is Mr. and the towing Captain is Mr. at the is fitted with towing a tug like this over an orhat she is fitted with towing is ual length of rope allowed at was a fifteen-inch hawser, taking its place on coming is ual length of rope allowed athoms, this being reduced the act on reaching the river. I construction of the Cleopatra ich is about ninety-two feet in treally is, especially as it to think treally is, especially as it to think treally is, especially as it to think treally is, especially as it any of his crew of five men and since leaving Ferrol.

gun which was manufactured for wernment at Elswick in 1876, and il-known experiments were a last year, is about to be to Eugland, in order that a sy be made in ft. Among the bore is to be enlarged of the chamber are also to calibre of the gun was origentimetres throughout; but in pieces of ordinance which have rested to form part of the armado and Dandolo the bore is 44.9 centimetres and the setres. The interior of the surefore probably be enlarged in the series of the surefore probably be enlarged in the surefore probably the calibreties of the surefore probably the surefore p

THE SOUTH TOWN. Judge Farwell Gives an Opinion About That Assessment.

Refuses to Grant the Injunction which Was Prayed For.

He Makes Some Incorrect Statements When It Comes to Figures.

and the Matter Will Probably Be Argued Over Again Before Three Judges. The following is the substance of Judge Far-

cell's decision in the South Town tax matter, delivered yesterday morning:
In this application of the Merchants' Savings,
Loss. & Trust Company for an injunction against the Collector, I have endeavored to examine as far as I can the points in the case, the facts, and the law; and, inasmuch has the question in a somewhat important one, especially with reference to the effect of my decision, or of any final decision, on account of the public interests and the amount of taxes involved. I shall endeavor to explain my views a little more fully than I ordilate my views a little more fully than I ordi-

THE COMPLAINANT CLAIMS that there is an illegal assessment—an attempt to collect from it taxes which it ought not to pay—in consequence of errors set out in the bill. The fists tax of \$565.20, county tax of \$1, 334.50, diy tax of \$4, 245.28, and the South Park tax of \$492.98, smounting in all to \$6, 637.96, this complainant asks to have enjoined. But all the personal property in South Chicago occupies the same position, and, although the bill is not filed in behalf the persons it in effect must be so considered. position, and, although the of his flot nice in behalf of other persons, it in effect must be so considered, because other persons will be as anxious to get rid of their taxes and secure relief from burden as this complainant, and the result of enjoining the col-lection of these taxes would be applications to en-join the collection of all taxes similarly situated in South Chicago, the entire amount of which is \$142,004.70. Therefore it is a matter of impor-tance, and it becomes me to be careful how I de-

South States of the course of the county and the seesaway by reason of the county and the county and the county and the facts of the case, defining the method of making the Assessor's returns, the duties of the County Clerk and State Board, and the right of the County Clerk and State Board, and the right of the County Board to equalize the assessments of the different towns. This it might do by adding a percentage to the entire assessment of one town, and deducting a percentage from the assessment of another to make the thing equal. In making this equalization, the law since the table of the county any less than that made by the Town Assessor, and that it should not make it any larger, except as far as might be necessary by reason of these percentage additions and subtractings. The law also gave County Boards the right, if they thought best, instead of adding and subtracting the percentage upon the gross assessment of the town, to divide the property into classes and make the equalization with reference to those classes. After the Town Assessor's rolls had been sent in last spring, the County Clerk, as was his duty by law, sent to the Auditor a statement showing low, the towns were assessed and how the county stood. Not long after that the County Board met for the purpose of equalizing, conduied to divide the property into classes, and soded a percentage to the real-estate assessment in some towns and lowered it in others, withst increasing nor decreasing the aggregate. Of this no combiaint was made, as a seemed necessary and incidental to the siding and deducting of percentages. They then went to the other classes of property, and, mequalizing, they added to the assessed value of the personal property in the county. property in the county.
WITH REGARD TO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

COUNTY BOARD,

the Court said:

I think it is pretty clear that the method of procedure which they took with reference to personal property was not the correct method; that they tenaried from the spirit and language of the law. They dim't do it in the way the law provides. I am attised that the true construction of Sec. 67 of the Revenne law, fourth subdivision, requires and makes it the duty of the County Board to equalize by adding to one and deducting from the other, so that the aggregate assessment, shall, as near as may be, be like that which has been seht up to the State Board of Equalization. In this case they did nothing but add 20 per cent to the personal property assessment of South Chicago. As returned by the Assessor, that was \$11,910,458, and the entire personal property assessment of the county was \$21,320,631. After the addition, the amount for the whole county was \$21,702,720, so that the personal property of South Chicago, as originally assessed, may be said to be in the neighborhood of

sonal property or South Chicago, as originary assessed, may be said to be in the neighborhood of twelve-twentieths of the county. Here, then, was an Astalement of what had been done was sent to the Anditor and transmitted by him to the State Board of Equalization, to be considered by them and, if I understand the matter, he gave a hin opinion that they had a right to take it into ossideration; that there was nothing improper his the state of the state state of the state of the state state of the state state of the state

whether the personal property of each particular town is fairly assessed. They decided that the personal property assessed. They decided that the personal property assessed. They decided that the perpotence and, in order to make it equal between the control towns, that there ought to be 20 per cent added to South Chicago. Then they went on, and they wann't equal and the right to make an effort and carried it out, in the way the law contemplates, they would have added whatever the fraction required—perhaps 11 or 12 per cent—to the assessment of South Chicago, and have deducted 8 per cent, as the case might be, from the assessments of all the other towns in the county. Nobody excepted to that or got rid of it. That would have excepted to that or got rid of it. That would have secured the payment by the South Chicago personal-property-owners of the precise amounts which the Board of Equalization intended that they should pay. If it were not for this law with reference to not exceeding the aggregate, and for the consideration which the State Board's equalizing action makes necessary, the result would be the same if they had done it in that way as in the way in which they have done it. Nobody would have been injured. They intended that there should be a certain equalization of this matter, but they didn't effect it in a strictly legal manner. But HAVE THESE COMPLAINANTS ANY RIGHT TO COMPLAIN, and ask the Court to relieve them from that which the County Board endeavored to make them pay, but which they effected in a wrong manner? That is an important question.

The Court again referred to the fact that the South Town was represented in the Board, and that the record did not show that any of its representatives made any effort to have the equalization done in a proper form. Not until the warrants were put in the hands of the Collector did these complainants make an application, and, etting at a proper shop, these complainants, and others who would allow him to do that, in a proper shape, these complainants and the pub

State, and South Park taxes were concerned.

Now, WITH REGARD TO THE STATE TAX,
It is evident that some inequality and hardship ensues unless the County Boards do substantially what
they are required to do. If, in equalizing the tax,
they depart very materially from the equalized
taxes, from the aggregates of the counties as sent
in to them, and that is not considered
by the State Board, that will operate,
to some extent, prejudicially to the property-owners in the different counties. But
I don't see how it could be corrected. The machmery of Government, like the machinery of a
manufacturing establisament, cannot be made perfect by the skill of man. We have to allow for
friction, breakage, and mistakes, and blunders,
and incompetent persons engaged in the business,
just as we have to do in the manufacturing basiness. And because things don't work out exactly just as we have to do in the manufacturing business. And because things don't work out exactly right is no reason why we should throw the whole thing away and attempt to make it right. We cannot do it. Therefore, from that opinion, and looking the whole ground over, and I think it is proper for me to say that, in arriving at this conclusion, I speak only for myself, without intimating that the other Judges of our Court, and of the Superior Court, with whom I have had conversations on this subject, either agree or disagree from me. I deem it, on the whole, the prudent, proper course for me to take to refuse this injunction.

MR. J. P. WILSON,

MR. J. P. WILSON,
for the complainant, said he had a suggestion to
make. The Court had stated that the tax was prefor the complainant, said he had a sugar-make. The Court had stated that the tax was pre-cisely the same as it would have been if the County Board had equalized according to law. He de-sired to try to show that this was not correct. It would be correct if there was nothing but personal property involved. The difficulty was this: the real estate in the city, he would say, was \$100,000,000, as equalized by the State Board. If the County Board had equalized the personal property in the manner it ought to have been, according to law, the personal property in Board. If the County Board had equalized the personal property in the manner it ought to have been, according to law, the personal property in the city would have been sol, 000, 000, and the proportion of taxes which personal property in this city would have been obliged to pay would have been the proportion which \$30,000,000 bore to \$130,000,000,—the argregate of real estate and personal property. Instead of that, by reason of equalizing in the way the County Board did, it had to pay in the proportion of \$33,500,000 to \$133,500,000, which was a very different percentage. In point of fact, he could show by an arithmetical computation, which wasn't subject to controversy, that the complainant in this case, if the Court's decision should be final, would have to pay \$4,000 more than it would have to pay if the County Board had equalized in the method of the law. He did not desire to claim that, by a mere mistake in form, if the result was the same, a court or equity should interfere. But the failiscy of the reasoning which led the Court to say the result would be the same consisted in treating this as though there was nothing out personal property. The question was, whether the complainant could be compelled to pay this additional \$4,000, imposed upon it by an illegal act. As to the Court's position that South Chicago when the people in South Chicago when the people in South Chicago might vote unanimously against him. The vote in the rest of the city would carry him through. He might not, be, in a proper sense, the representative of South Chicago, and his silence in the Board might fix an illegal burden on the town.

THE COURT

remarked that the question was not free from difficulties. A good deal was to be said on both sides, and he had experienced some difficulty himself in arriving at a conclusion, If Mr. Wilson desired it, and the parties wished it, and inasmuch as the matter might be argued before Judge Moore, Judge Williams, and himself. Corporation-Counsel Bonseld said he was satisfied with the decision, an

ment was entered the question might be argued before Judge Moore, Judge Williams, and himself.
Corporation-Counsel Bonfeld said he was satisfied with the decision, and didn't want any more argument.

Mr. Wilson said there was something more he would like to say.

The Court said he wouldn't hear the arguments again only on condition that the other Judges sat with him.

Mr. Wilson said that if it became material to show injustice to this particular complainant, he would ask leave to

AMEND THE BILL,
and make an allegation which he could show and prove to be true.

The Court said that the thing which troubled him was the action of the County Board, as to which the bill was silent.

Mr. Wilson rebiled that the bill stated the facts, and charged illegality.

The Court knew that, and said he had a right to consider it. But suppose the State Board had considered this action of the County Board, would Mr. Wilson have found fault then?

Mr. Wilson have found fault then?

Mr. Wilson have found fault then?

Mr. Wilson said he didn't want to be understood as asking for relied that his language in that respect was perhaps a little too positive.

Mr. Wilson said if he could show that the complainant was paying the full proportion, as compared with real estate, that the County Board, would be called the conclusion that complainant ought to pay; and that it was compelled to pay a large amount crowing directly out of the state Board; that it was also paying the full proportion that the State Board found it ought to pay; and that it was compelled to pay a large amount crowing directly out of the illegal action of the County Board, and this tax, instead of being distributed throughout the could show all this, ne thought he would have made out a strong case.

SEKING FOR INFORMATION.

The Court—Suppose this had been corrected by the County Board, and this tax, instead of being distributed throughout the county, had been 83, 000, 000 less, then you would mave to pay the same tax on every dollar of your property that you will have ma

THE COURTS.

Mr. Palmer Is Not Allowed to Have His Children.

Record of Judgments, Bankruptcies, New Suits, Etc.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Illinois Supreme Court at Ottawa.

Opinions in the Appellate Court at Mount Vernon, Ill.—Springfield.

Judge McAllister yesterday morning decided the habens corpus case of A. F. Palmer, who tried to get possession of his two children Florence and Rosa. The Judge said it was a very important case, and he had given it a good deal of attention. The father, undoubtedly, as a general rule, was ntitled to the custody of his children, but when entitled to the custody of his children, but when the latter had attained to years of discretion their wishes would be consulted, and the first rule in fact was to dispose of them for their own best good. The right of a parent, therefore, was to some extent subject to this right of a state. The testimony showed plainly that Palmer had ill-treated his children; had attempted to govern them by fear and punishment instead of kindness and love; and had not furnished them with proper clothing, food, or beds. No doubt he was conscientious, and act-

and not furnished them with proper closing, too, or beds. No doubt he was conscientions, and acted as he supposed was for the best interest of his children, but his views were so peculiar that he could not be trusted with them,—what was one man's meat was another man's poison; and, though he might have lived according to his peculiar views and trustified in coarding the children. riews, he was not justified in coercing his children
to obey them to their physical injury. His treatment must have been unusually severe to compel
them to leave him and try to find their way back to
London alone.
Both the children were averse to going back to
their states, and the older. Florence, was prespectors

Both the children were averse to going back to their father, and the older, Florence, was precocous beyond her years, and qualified to say what she wished, and to have her wishes consulted. It was not necessary that she should be 14 years old before being allowed to choose what she should do in such a case. The Judge thought it would be highly improper to send the children back to their father, and directed an order to be entered allowing them to stay with Mr. E. A. Sherburne until the further order of Court.

Mr. Anderson asked that the father be allowed to see his children at proper times.

Mr. Sherburne said ne was willing, but wished to know if the children should be compelled to see him.

Mr. Sherburne said ne was willing, but wished to know if the children should be compelled to see him.

The Judge was not in favor of compulsion, but wanted all other means used to induce them to talk to him when he came.

Some further conversation followed, during which Mr. Anderson, Palmer's attorney, alluded to his client's accepting charity, and said the latter was aware of his former error in refusing it.

At this Palmer jumped un excitedly and said he did not see his error, and did not want any order allowing him to see his children.

Mr. Anderson then asked that the girls be sent back to England.

The Judge would not consent to it. He said the children did not want to go back, and he had no power to make them go. If the mother came here and wanted them, that would be another thing.

Palmer then got up again much excited, turned around andaround, and said that it was difficult for a man who had been insulted as he had to keep quiet. His connes! pushed him down into his chair, but he kept on. He did not want to see his children, and it was an insult for the Judge to make an order allowing him to see them. Here he was sflut off, the Judge refusing to hear him, and intimating very pisainly that he was only prejudicing his case. The children will therefore stay with Mr. Sherburne, whom the Judge took occasion to remark had shown great kindness in interesting himself in them so disinterestedly.

In the case of the United States vs. the South Branch Distilling Company, Judge Blodgett yesterday sustained the demurrer to the pleas, but gave the Company leave to plead again. This was a suit on a warehouse bond only. The pleas was that the property had been seized by the United States and sold for other crookedness, and therefore that a suit to collect the bonded tax would not lie, but Judge Blodgett held this was no good defense.

BANKEUPTCY MATTERS.

a sun to collect the bonded tax would not lie, but Judge Biodgeth held this was no good defense.

An even half dozen unfortunates swarmed into the Bankraptcy Court yesterday. The first was Henry H. Stow, of Capron, Boone County, who shows a list of secured debts to the amount of \$3,000 and unsecured about \$24,300. The assets comprise interest in lands, \$4,225; horses, harness, plow, etc. \$157, and some household furniture, all cisaimed as exempt The case was referred to Register Coon.

M. Scoville and partner were the next. Their debts, all unsecured, foot up \$12, 110. Their only assets are notes and accounts, \$5,525. Scanlon owes \$2,570, with no assets. Reference to Register Hibbard.

William A. and W. Hanry Buttern

ion owes \$2,570, with no assets. Reference to Register Hibbard.
William A. and W. Henry Butters, the well-known auctioneers at No. 174 Handolph street, under the name of W. A. Butiers & Co., also joined the bankrupt throng. Preferred debts \$168.79, and unsecured \$20,962. The firm assets comprise bills and notes. \$1, 130; office furniture, fixtures, etc., about \$1.500; open accounts, about \$2,475. W. A. Butters individually owes \$2,800, but has no assets, and W. H. Butters has neither debts nor assets. Referred to Register Hibbard, and R. E. Jenkins appointed Provisional Assignee.

No. 4 was James M. Hunter, of Salem, Knox County. He owes \$4,150, and has \$600 worth of land; bills, notes, and accounts, \$1,500; horses, cows, hogs, etc., \$1,90; buggies, etc., \$190; farming implements, \$200; machinery, fixtures, etc., \$115; and open accounts, about \$290. Reference to the Register, and C. A. Cornwall appointed Provisional Assignee.

Abraham Pollock made No. 5. Debts, all unse-

and open accounts, about \$900. Reference to the Register, and C. A. Cornwall appointed Provisional Assignee.

Abraham Pollock made No. 5. Debts, all unsecared, about \$8,500; assets, a note of H. W. Martin for \$2,250. Usual reference.

The rear of the line was closed up with Angustus Wallbaum, formerly a well-known architect here, but now residing in Sagatown, Henderson County, His secured debts are \$10,000, and the unsecured about \$135,000, most of which, it is claimed, should be paid by the Carbon Coal Company. The only assets are onen accounts, \$2,575, and one share in the Sagetown Stone & Lime Company, \$100. Reference to Register Morgan.

Then just for good number John and Jeremish A. Spiliard, of Eigin, Kane County, came in, as though six were not enough for one day. Their unsecured debts foot up \$4, 138, and the secured \$7, 148, 32. The firm assets are only \$125 in cash. J. A. Spillard owes \$285, 70 and has lands valued at \$2,500. John Spillard has debts, secured and unsecured, to the amount of \$10, 131, and assets in the shape of land valued at \$7, 800.

Sherman Leland was appointed Provisional Assignee of Strawn & Powell.

A discharge was issued to C. P. McKay.

The creditors of Samuel Blies & Co. resterday accepted a composition of 42 per cent, payable in cash.

signee of Strawn & Poweli.

A discharge was issued to C. P. McKay.

The creditors of Samuel Bliss & Co. yesterday accepted a composition of 42 per cent, psyable in cash.

The composition meeting in the case of Abraham Lipman is still going on.

The composition meeting in the case of Otis S. Favor & Co. was continued to Feb. 14.

An Assignee will be chosen at 11 a. m. to-day for H. W. Wetherell.

The adjourned composition meeting of Wells & Faulkner is set for 2 p. m.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Aston Paelps filed a bill yesterday against Esther Butler, Anna Briler, Esther Butler, Jr., Jacob J., Bejamin W. Bessie S., and Helen Butler, J. S. Gibbs, Fernando Spalding, and Henry Crane to foreclose a trust-deed for \$3,500 on the cast thirty acres of the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 21, 38, 13.

Samuel M. Allerion, N. K. Fairbank, F. D. Gray, Nilson Morris, H. H. Porter, H. R. Simonds, H. M. Singer, Mancel Talcott, and Henry M. Willmarth, stockholders in the First National Bank, filed a bill against Mark Kimball to prevent the collection of the illegal 20 per cent addition to the original personal property valuation of the stock of the bank, which excess amounts to \$6,364,62.

Charles H. Gaubert filed a bill against Albert E. Goodrich and John W. Doane to be allowed to redeem the premises known as the Gardner House from a foreclosure sale made last Abril under a trust-deed for \$50,000. It its claimed the was made under a provision that complainant should have a year within which to redeem, and on other conditions, which have not been carried out.

Alice McFarlane commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against the City of Chicago, claiming \$1,000 for damages sustained by falling through a sidewalk on Desplaines street on the 28th day of Angust last.

James C. Watson and Elizabeth Watson began a suit for \$20,000 damages arainst G. A. Burbank, John C. Magee, and Charles Burbank.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of John A. Huck, the will was proved and letters were granted to Louis C. and Josephine Huck, under bond for \$200,

JUDOR WILLIAMS - Crept V.

JUDOR STATES CINCUIT COURT - JUDOR BLODGETT-United States Vs. James P. Kelly and Chauncy T. Bowen, \$1,570. - Commercial National Bank of Clevelund for new trial.

SUBJECT OF THE COURT - CONTRISIONS - James E. Murphy Subject Hofman, \$00.48. - David H. Howes V. William J. France, Siol. 50. - Mary J. Stroud vs. Martin E. Fisher, \$1,545.50.

JUDOR GARY-Isase Crosby Vs. C. L. Caswell, \$452. -

E. W. Dewey vs. George W. Perry, \$1,504.40.—Bakes & Osgood vs. P. L. Toubey, \$152.20.—Noah Morrison, use of H. Wilker vs. Philip French, \$40 miles of Lincore County-Jupos Roceas—William Gunalon of the County-Jupos Roceas—William Gunalon of the Phebe R. Mills; verdict, \$452.—H. Chaple et al., Peter Downey; verdict, \$114.58.—M. C. Mobonald & Co. vs. U. S. French; verdict, \$115. and motion for new trial.

JUDOS MOALISTEN—Charles D. Hews vs. Charles Dover, \$150.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 7.—Opinions of the Su
Court have this day been filed in the foll

1. Niles vs. Andrews; order for rehearing.
22. Cable vs. Ellis; affirmed.
23. The City of Eight vs. Remylek; affirmed.
25. The Land and Water-Power Company vs. Aldrich; reversed and remandron; decree reversed and remandron; decree reversed and remandron; decree reversed and remandron; decree reversed and remandred. Brookey vs. Early; reversed and remanded. Soott, Storey vs. Early; reversed and remanded. Soott, Sheldon, and Craig, JJ., dissenting.
25. Crain, administrator, vs. McGook et al.; decree affirmed. affirmed.

42. Wells et al., va. Liliev: affirmed.

50. Foster va. Letz: affirmed.

101. Williams et al. va. Reynolds: reversed and remanded. Scott, Dickey, and Sheldon, JJJ., dissent-

manded, Scott, Dickey, and Sheldon, JJJ., dissenting.

3. Walsh, impleaded, etc., vs. Lennon; reversed and remnanced. Sheldon and Dickey, JJ., dissenting.

24. The Chicago. Burlington & Quincy italiroad Company vs. Lee; affirmed.

253. Leopoid et al. vs. Krause; derese reversed and remnanded. Dickey, J., dissenting.

269. The L., B. & M. Raliroad Company vs. Cheney; reversed, Scott, J., dissenting.

278. Petillon et al. vs. Lorden; affirmed.

283. Durant vs. Rogers; affirmed. Scott, Sheldon, and Dickey, JJJ., dissenting.

255. Chicago. Danville & Vincennes Railway Company vs. Field et al.; decree reversed and remnanded.

304. Low vs. The People ex ret.; affirmed in part and reversed and remnanded in part; separate opinion by Scott. J. 304. Low vs. The People ex rel.; affirmed in part and reversed and remanded in part; separate opinion by Scott, J. 385. Forsythe vs. The People ex rel.; affirmed in part and reversed and remanded in part. 396. Sweezy et al. vs. The People ex rel.; affirmed in part and reversed and remanded in part, 401. Balley vs. Cowles; reversed and remanded. 471. Sutherland vs. Hairison et al.; deeree affirmed. 740. Mis et al. vs. The People ex rel.; affirmed. 912. The People ex rel. vs. Webber; mandamus refranced.

fused.
THE MT. VERNON APPELLATE COURT.

Special Distracts to The Chaons Tribuse.
MY. VERNON, III., Feb. 7.—In the Appellate
Court to-day, in the case of George Barger vs.
Charles Wright, a motion to dismiss the writ of
error was granted.
The case of Catharine Smith vs. Thomas I. Porter, appeal from White, was dismissed for want of
prosecution.
The following references.

ter, appeal from White, was dismissed for want of prosecution.

The following orders were made:
Henry M. Sabine vs. Robert F. Turnell, error to Madison, no abstract and brief being filed, judgment was affirmed.
A similar order was made in the case of Edward Harpstrite et al. vs. Henry G. Vassal, appeal from same county.
Buchanan Brothers & Co. vs. R. P. Dodds; appeal from Saline; time extended ninety days to file abstract and briefs.

Buchanan Brotners & Co. vs. R. P. Dodds; appeal from Saline; time extended ninety days to fle abstract and briefs.

The First National Bank of Oiney vs. Lope Bros et al.; appeal from Ritchland; time to file abstract and briefs extended to the 12th inst. City of Marion vs. George w. Wingfield; appeal from Williamson; cause dismissed for want of prosecution.

Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Louis Hoffman; appeal from St. Clair; time extended until Monday next to file abstract and briefs.

Con O'Callahan vs. The City of Anna; appeal from Union; time to file record, abstract, and briefs extended eight days.

The cases numbered 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 were taken on call.

The case of Bridget Burns, administratrix, vs. Robert Smith, appeal from Madison, was Continued.

Joremiah Bennett vs. John Pulliam; appeal from St. Clair; time to file abstract and briefs extended to Tuesday next.

Special Discatch to The Chacago Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 7.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day was commenced the hearing of the sait of Richard Bros., of Champaign, vs. the St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company, one of the nine suits against as many companies to recover in the aggregate \$25,000 risks on plaintiffs mill and elevator at Champaign, burned Feb. 6, 1876, and \$6,600 on stock burned. The hearing of the cases will occupy some days.

THE HUNGRY HORDE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 6.—Lord, how they do kick! Hardly was the ink dry on Monday's Trin-Rick! Hardly was the ink dry on Monday's TRIB-UNE before the unnumbered multitudes of political aspirants who failed to get mentioned in the letter of Jan. 31 began to complain. Whether it be owing to the hard times, or, as Beecher interprets it, one of the prevalent wastes of society, certain it is, that to-day two-thirds of our able-bodied citi-zens have no higher ambition than to be politicians and professional office-seekers. To be an officeand professional office-seekers. To be an office-holder is like being an editor; when a man fails in

holder is like being an editor; when a man fails in everything else, he takes to one or the other of these, especially if he can get a sit on the L.O. (U.).

The philosopher of Hyde Park, J. P. Root, thought "the letter, was readable, but"— and then I choked him off by inserting, "You were not named?" Jeemes kicked. John Forsyth wanted to know why Tuz Taisunz should put such an affront upon him? Was he not a patriot? And John wared warm under the left ear. Fred Winston and Perry Smith were not aspirants, but, "At the same time, why the thunder do you overlook the organizers and preservers of the party?" To which I added, "and the cruciliers." Edward Leviticus Merritt, of Springseld, feels aggrieved. He is a candidate for the Democratic nomination as Leviticus Merritt, of Springfield, feels aggrieved. He is a candidate for the Democratic nomination as Clerk of the Appellate Court. It was an offense to overlook E. L. M., because he and Judge Treat belong to the orthodox church at the capital of sinners. Hamburger reared and plunged like a bucking broncho. He was no candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, but was for State Treasurer. Please give Emanuel credit for this aspiration. Jack, of Decatur, thrashed his long legs around like the fans of Don Quizote's windmill. He was no candidate for Representative, but is a candidate for Boss Pedagogue. Handsome Billy Brown, he who was McCormick's predecessor on the Committee, is a candidate for the nomination against Bill Springer in the Springfield Congressional District. Col. Connolly, United States District Attorney for the Southern District, denies any Congressional aspirations as against Cannon in the Fourteenth District. John H. Oberly says Pont Albright, of Jackson County, wants the Democratic nomination for Congress as against Hartzell. But it would take a whole page of Tux Taisune to give the names of the Democratic aspirants, let alone that other mob which hangs on to the skirts of the Republican party. The best way will be to say to Gen. Chetlain. Judge Lawrence, Charley Farwell, John L. Beveridge, and all other aspirants, that this is a free country, and, if nobody brings them out, they can bring out themselves. It would the a shame if we should not have candidates for the offices to be filled this year.

PHOCION.

PAY OF CITY EMPLOYES. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 7. An editorial in the Times of this morning makes the assertion, either maliciously or ignorantly, that the Comptroller is opposed to the payment of In city's servants, and intimates that he only is between them and starvation or freezing!

Reference to the City Charter would have saved these misrepresentations, and, perhaps, have prevented some of the 'many small dealers' from going 'into bankruptey' (?) through the Comptroller's refusal ''to sign the pay-rolls.'' Sec. 91 of Art. 7, Chap. 24, R. S., 1874, reads: ''No contract, while he heartfar, made and no

troller's refusal "to sign the pay-rolls." Sec. 91 of Art. 7, Chap. 24, R. S., 1874, reads: "No contract shall be hereafter made... and no expense shall be incurred by any of the officers or departments of the corporation, whether the object of the expenditure shall have been ordered by the City Council or Board of Trustees or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made concerning such expense."

The fiscal year begins with January, and Sec. 80 of the same chapter provides that the Council may, during the first quarter thereof and at no other time, make an appropriation, for corporate purposes, specifying the different objects, etc.

No such appropriation, fixing, among other things, the saiaries and compensation of all officers and employes, has yet been made, nor will there be, probably, within the next thirty days; then, after the levy of the tax thereon, the money must first be borrowed and placed in the Treasury before the employes and officers can legally be paid.

Sec. 98, Chap. 24, R. 8., 1874, provides that "No money shall be otherwise paid" (by the Treasurer) "than upon such warrants so drawn, etc. (by the Mayor and Comptroller), "stating the particular fund," etc., etc.

Chap. 38, Sec. 208, R. 8., 1874 (Criminal Code), declares that "Every person holding any public office (whether State, county, or municipal).

who shall be guilty of diverting any public money from the use or purpose for which it may have been appropriated ... shall be fined not exceeding \$10,000," etc., etc.

I semphatically deny the truth of the statements in the article referred to, and assert that no one is more desirons or secing the employes receive their wages than I am, and that no one suffers more annoyance from their non-payment than I do. I have under the circumstances just as much anthonity to order the payment by the Treasurer of the January "pay-rolis" as the unknown and aninformed writer of the article in the Trawe, and no greater. I am astonished that such a statement should appear in any newspaper in

GOLD AND SILVER.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—In your Monday's edition you publish an interview with Dr. Lindermann, from which it appears that this gentleman with golden arinities—although no longer so absolutely opposed to the remonetization of silver—is still afraid of some direful consequences if the blain Bland Silver bill should pass. He appears to feel especially anxious about the large volume of gold now in the hands of the Government and national and other banks (by him estimated at \$200,000,000). But will not the Remonetization act most effectually keep this money in reserve within the vaults of the United States Government after resamption has really gone in force? Silver will be first paid upon presentation for redemption of greenbacks and national currency, as long as gold continues to possess an intrinsically higher value than silver. After the difference in price of bullion has disappeared,—which we claim with good rea-

How does the case stand if we propose to resume next January on the gold basis alone? Within a very short time the Treasury will be depleted, never to be reflied, and the proposition of Mr. Sherman about reissuing greenbacks is utopian without a full supply of silver; with such a supply, however, it becomes practicable, and a demand for greenbacks from all commercial centres in exchange for silver will soon apring up.

For our National Banks (although I hardly sympathize with them on account of the short-sighted antagonistic view they take of the matter). The Resumption act, with aliver remonetized, will lose all hardship. It is the only practical way to resume, and bring the three standards of paper, gold, and silver to one common level. Yours, CHARLES PROEBSTING.

THE INEVITABLE.

The Cincinnati "Gasette" Throws Up the Gold Sponge-Dr. Linderman Speculating in "Hawk."

Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 8.

There is no reason for doubt that the Blanc bill, making silver legal-tender for all deb bill, making silver legal-tender for all dece-public and private, and receivable for customs, will pass Congress by so large a vote that a veto would be useless, even if a veto of a bill so thoroughly agitated, and which is evidently according to the popular mind, would be ac-cording to the constitutional intent of the veto. This bill will, by law, put our specie money and specie finances all on the silver standard, whether that standard be low, or

high or sliding.

The Gazette has earnestly opposed this departure from that which has practically been the standard of our specie for forty-five years, for the reason that silver is of variable value in the world, and that our experience has proved that the way to have the largest quantity of both gold and silver is by having gold the standard, and silver subsidiary. The popular cry for the silver standard did not move us. We do dot stop to ask what thing is going to

cry for the silver standard did not more us. We do dot stop to ask what thing is going to catch the popular cry; we advocate what we believe to be best for the people.

But this is a Government by the people, right or wrong. This bill is about to become a law, and we think the popular voice sustains it, When it has become a law, with such popular support, our further resistance will be useless. The country will have been launched upon the silver experiment, and it will have to be fully tried. And now, when this bill shall have become a law, we shall be as carnest that the experiment of the silver standard shall be fully tried, as we have been against the change to this standard.

We shall insist that it shall not be kept from operation by setting up any fraudulent difficulties, nor by any restrictions upon the utilizing of silver in all financial and commercial operations. It has been advocated as indispensable to aid resumption in 1879. We insist, therefore, that its aid to this shall not be restricted to the sum of twenty-five, thirty, or forty millions, or whatever amount the mint can coin before that time, but that the facilities shall be applied to it by which gold bullion is made available without coining, for large transactions of finance and trade.

We insist that silver shall be treated with the same confidence as gold, not as a dangerous beast, to be restrained, but as a good to be had to the utmost. We insist that the silver standard, once enacted, shall be made to come into full operation as soon as practicable, so that the long uncertainty that has weighed on the nation's energies shall be terminated. We insist that the energies shall be terminated. We insist that whatever of good this lowering of the money standard can do shall be enjoyed by the people of this time, and not put off till the next generation by artificial obstacles.

The capacity of our mints is no limitation on the immediate working of the silver standard. Civilized commercial countries do not coin their money metals for large tran

coin their money metals for large transactiors. By receiving stamped bars for customs, by receiving them on deposit in the Treasury, and issuing silver certificates at their coining value, and by assaying and stamping bars for all owners, together with the working of the coining capacity of the mints, the whole silver product can be speedily put into form to serve as money, and utilized as fast as taken from the mines.

as money, and utilized as fast as taken from the mines.

This is that which will give the silver standard a fair trial. This is necessary to settle the money standard, and to remove the uncertainty and fear that are crushing all the energies of trade and industry and are keeping capital in hoards. When this standard shall have been adopted by the passage of the Bland bill, we shall insist that the experiment be tried in good faith, and that all these and other facilities, which we would freely apply to gold, shall be applied to silver.

DR. LINDERMAN SPECULATING IN " HAWE." Dr. Linderman is rushing before the public with a stupid proposition to measure silver in gold and cut off enough of it to make dollars.

The Doctor should prepare himself for investi-gation. The following, from the San Francisco

The Doctor should prepare himself for investigation. The following, from the San Francisco Chronicle, should attract his attention:

It has been for some time suspected that Linderman uses his official position as Director of the Mint to promote his own and the interests of certain bankers and capitalists. Here are some telegrams obtained by the Chronicle, which strengthen that opinion:

San Francisco, Oct. 18, 1877.—To H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, Washington: Has Gothe (that is, the Philadelphia Mint) stopped column hawk? Hawke means trade dollars. Has mother than the state of the Mint, Washington: Has Gothe (that is, the Philadelphia Mint) stopped column hawk? Hawke means trade dollars. Has columne? Impute the state of the Mint Commission. Has Gothe (that is, the Philadelphia Mint) stopped column hawk? Charge to Anglo-California Bank.

Low is Manager of the Anglo-Californian Bank, and Linderman's (and doubtless Sargent's) choice as Chairman of the Mint Commission. This cipher telegram was answered by Linderman next day, the answer being directed to "F. F. Low." to the effect that the coinage of trade-dollars would be stopped until the foreign demand for trade-dollars had not slackened. On the contrary, the three China steamers that left this port next proceding the 22d of October average \$275,000 cach, and that was \$25,000 more than the average at the time the trade-dollar was first ordered. But it is true that on the 19th of October there were 2,000,000 trade-dollars in the vasits of banks in this city. Linderman's dispatch reached Low thirty-six hours before the announcement was made by the Associated Press. Of course it enabled, and was intended to enable, Low and his moneyed friends to purchase all the loose trade-dollars in this sarket and hoard them for the rise which was sure to follow, and did follow the publication of the new thirty-six hours after. The Chronicle has no means of knowing what profit Linderman or Low's bank derived from this finely worked-up speculation in trade-dollars but i

AN IDIOT ANSWERED.

The Cincinnati Commercial replies to a "91 per cent" editorial idiot in Cleveland thusly: per cent " editorial idiot in Cleveland thusly:
You advertise, whenever you put pen to paper on this supject, that you do not know what you are writing about. If you could give the subject a little intelligent study, you would ascertain that the question before the country is a question of standards—a question whether we shall restore the double standard. You are assuming that the price of gold at present is an immovable and intallible regulator. There you are mistaken. Silver must enter into the standard. The unit of value must be expressed in silver as well as in gold. If you will read the early history of this matter, you will see that the original unit of value in this country, when we emerged independent from the Revolutionary War, was the Spanish milled dollar as it circulated. That is where we got the 371½ grains of pure silver. Then a ratio between silver and gold was established, and the gold dollar was found. The ratio was changed, the gold coins were changed, the subsidiary coins took the place of the full-weight small coins, but the silver dollar always contained 371½ grains of pure silver. It was the one coin that for eighty years was unchanged. The fact that it was a dollar was never challenged. Now, if there is a dollar worth more than 371½ grains pure, or 412½ grains standard silver, it is not the true dollar. The pretense of being a bimetalist, and then acting under the single standard, is too thin for use in public. It is the gold standard that is untrue.

EXEMPTION LAWS AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Has not our present State Constitution a provision which changes the character of property otherwise exempt from execution?

Does it not provide that property—farm utensils, a team, household goods, etc.—not paid for shall not be exempt? It strikes me that when we adopted the present Constitution in 1870, that provision was urged as one of its good traits. Please enlighten us a little on the subject.

No.

FREE COINAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—It is generally supposed that the national will has at last asserted itself in the struggle for existence against a combination of the owners of bonds and gold at home and abroad to bear down labor and all forms of property other than bonds and gold, in order to enhance by contrast the value of the latter. We now regard the Silver bill as good as passed. But would it not be most tantalizing to find, after the passage of the bill, secured by so much effort, that, by a seemingly harmless amendment, giving the Government

the profits on coinage, the goldites had outwitted us, and deprived us of nearly all the benefits of the bill? Let us see. Suppose this amendment puts it in the power of an unfriendly Administration to bear or depreciate the price of silver bullion by being the only purchase of silver for coisage to the extent of 5 to 10 per cent below its value as coin. What is the necessary result? To that extent it will discourage the production of silver, render mining unprofitable, make silver scarce, and tend to maintain the corner and the premium on gold unbroken. Not only that; ruppose that silver bullion is forced down to, say, 8 per cent below aliver coin, then there is an inducement to just that extent in favor of exporting the silver instead of submitting to the loss in having it coined. It is easy to see how an unfriendly Administration by such as amendment could drive all our silver shroad as is being done at the present time, and the country be no better off after than before the passage of the bill. The only answer that can be made to this is that the amendment referred to makes it obligatory on Government to coin not less than \$2,000,000 per month. But that, as The Tribunch has shown, is a mere bagatelle in comparison with the wants of the country. All the coin that could be issued

WEIGHING IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Outcode, Feb. 7.—In the report of some statements made by me in regard to the weighing for the New York Custom-House there are a very few ments made by me in regard to the weighing for the New York Custom-House there are a very few mistakes, —probably slips of the pen or errors in transcribing the short-hand notes, —which, if uncorrected, might be used to vitiate my testimony. For instance, I am made to say the weighers would not weigh the pig or scrap from, etc. That is a serious misunderstanding, for the very reverse is true. These kinds of from are the very ones that, are weighed fairly, because they are sold upon the certificate of weight of the United States weigher. But steel bars in bundles or cases, which are sold by their marked weight, very often pass through the crooked weighers hands without being weighed, while the amount of labor it would have required to weigh them is charged on the pay-rolls. The same thing I said in regard to rails. One or two other mistakes in the report are of less importance. I could not, of course, mean to say that "all the goods that paid duty" were weighed, but only those that paid specific duties (by weight). Apart from these trilling errors, the report is correct and complete. Yours respectfully, Hermanny Raster.

MICHIGAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Iribune.
Lansing, Mich., Feb. 7.—The programme for the meeting of the State Pomological Society at Allegan, Feb. 13, 14, and 15, is as follows: Ad-Allegan, Feb. 13, 14, and 15, is as follows: Address of welcome by Gen. B. D. Pritchard; response by President Lyon; "Limits ot the Michigan Fruit-Belt," by J. P. Thompson, of Detroit; "System in Floriculture," by C. L. Whitney; "Leaf-Rollers," by Prof. A. J. Cook; "A Plea for Fruit," by S. W. Fowler, of Manistee; "Cross-Breeding in Fruits," by Prof. W. J. Beal.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS Barons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions. as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged as the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: on Saturdays:
Q. H. WILCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170
Twentv-econd-st. near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newdedaler, Ssationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue laland-av.. corner of Halsted-st.
GEORGE HENRY. Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st. H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE-49.000, \$3,000 DOWN, BALANCE three years at 8 per cent, an elegant 3-story and basement stone-front dwelling, all modern improvements, lot 38x143, good brick barn, south front on washington-4t, between Sheldon-4t, and Blahop-court; decided bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-8t. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—\$15.000 BUYS THE ELEGANT RESIdence 517 West Adams-st.: over \$10,000 has been
expended upon the improvements in the last two years;
pariors, sitting and dining-rooms, all on first floor;
good brick barn; fine ice-house; in fact, everything a
gentleman could desire. E. C. COLE, 144 Dearborn. POR SALE—NICE 11-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT SSX156, choice location, South Side, for the in-combrance (\$4,000); interest 8 per cent. V17, Trib-une office. FOR SALE-CONFIDENTIALLY-BETWEEN \$2,ate in Chicago, comprising some of the best blochecity. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 10, 130 Clark

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—FINE OPPORTUNITY—A FINE RESI-dence with ornamented grounds, and a planing-mill doing now and for years past a business netting owner £0.000 per year without giving any time to it; owner going abroad; will sell all for £7.000—less than half cost; will take good Chicago property therefor at cash values; owner can be seen at my office to day; can add a farm near by if desired. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 LeSalle-sa.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board; gas, water, bath-rooms, etc., SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY Care of a child 18 months old at my residence.

72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE-PLEAS-ant front rooms, nicely furnished; good board at reduced rates, if desired. st reduced rates, if desired.

BURDICK HOUSE. CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Adams-st. -Passenger elevator and all modern improvements. Great reduction in rates. Excellent accommodations for families desiring to board; special rates made. Riegant dining-room and colored waiters. We sell a twenty-one meal tleket for \$5. good till used. F. D. RAT & Co., proprietors.

BROWN'S HOTEL. 278 STATE-ST. -FURNISHED rooms, with board, \$3. 30. per week; without board, \$2 and \$2. 50 day board, \$5. 30. lodging, 50 cts.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 333, 355. AND 357

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 333, 355. AND 357

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 333, 355. AND 357

BOARD with room per day, \$1.50 and \$2: per week, \$6, \$7, and \$8. Rooms well furnished. Board first-class. \$7, and \$8. Kooms well transhed. Board Brist-class.

NEVADA HOTEL, 146 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—

Reduced prices. Good rooms and board \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE. 178 STATE-ST. OPPOSITE Palmer House-Rooms, with board, \$5, \$5.50, and \$6 per week; day-board, \$4; meals, 25 cents.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-WITH UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM.

Descept carpet, for gentleman and wife, close to stream and own over fifteen minutes ride from Tribune office. State lowest terms. B 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE-FIRST-CLASS SALOON, ALSO BRICK I dwelling, lot 50;200 feet; all modern mprovements; reasonable terms. Address E. D. EVANS, Gardner, Grundy Lounty, Ill, To dwelling, in society feet, all modern to ground towns, ill, Grundy Lounty, Ill,
TOR SALE-FOR CASH-CHOICE STOCK OF STAType merchandise, new and well selected, in store on State-st. Value \$15,000 to \$30,000. MATSON HILL, of Washington-st.

TO PERSONS SEEKING BUSINESS—THE OWNER of a large and prosperous manufacturing business, whose foreign interests compel him to go to Europe, is desirous to place his home department in charge of some active, competent man of business, one who is free from all embarrassments; to such he will seil his interest here for about \$5,000, and take pay in the profits of goods he alone will buy of him within one year; a capital of from \$7,000 to \$10,000 will be needed to run the business; no one need apply unless he has the amount in ready cash; this is a rare chance for investment. For full particulars apply to WM. L. PIERCE & CO., 148 LaSale-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL TAILOR TO buy tools and fatures of merchant-tailoring business at one of the best suburbs of Chicago. No old stock to buy, and but little capital is needed. This is a good chance for the right man. For further particulars address or call at C. LISTMAN'S, Oak Park, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS. TRAVELER ABOUT STARTING OUT WOULD A like a line of salable goods on commission. B 65, Tribune office.

A TURKISH BATH IN YOUR OWN ROOM for 5 conts; pamphlets free. LUBINS' Portable Turkish Bath Co., 68 East Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O. It is ECONOMY TO GO TO 241 AND 243 CLARKIST, and get a good bed for 5 cents per night, or \$1 per week.

MEDICAL BATTERIES AND ELECTRIC BELTS for self-application in all weaknesses; ioaned on trial. 75 Madison-st., corner State-st., Room 51.

WANTED -MEN WHO SELL BOOKS TO TAKE Agents' Guide, 40 pages, 25 cents a year; 5 cents a copy. JAMES & SCOTT, 60 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TOR EXCHANGE—STORY AND BASEMENT brick building rented to good tennast, for land in lowe or kennas, parties unable or unwilling to pay \$2,500 cash and assume \$16,000 need not apply. C91, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD PRAIME LAND IN Rast Nebraska or good sawmill in Illinois, or both, for good general warmill in Illinois, or both, for good general paper Co., Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—RICH FARMING AND COAL lands in Teancesce, on Kentucky State-line, near the line of Cincinnati Southern Railroad, for Chicago real estate or a stock of merchandise. Address C L. Briggs House, city.

L Of OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER A Wilson, and other machines below half price, and rarranted. Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A NEW HAVEN LATHE NEARLY new, 8-foot bed, swings 22 inches; will be so heap for cash. Address 22, Tribuse office. STORAGE.

THE PROOF WARSHOUSE, 160 WEST MONBO for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loan my amount; legal interest. Cash for stocks of goo

DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$300 TO \$500 IN A safe scheme; chance to make \$4,000 in 90 days. iselferences and security ample. Address P B, Box 54, sailt House.

FOR SALE.

Monkhopers, Clerks, &co WANTED-A COMPETENT SALESMAN, WELL acquainted with the retail grocers, to sell goods a South Water-st. Address 3 37, Tribuse office. WANTED - BY A WHOLESALE GROCER'S house, a thoroughly competent bookkeeper familiar with the business. Give reference and salar expected. Address B 26, Tribuns office.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CHRESEMAKE Address HARLEY & MCKERN, Pecatonics, I WANTED-A NO. 1 BARBER FOR BATUR and Sunday. To such a steady job and wage be given. Apply at 250 Thirty-first-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT JOB AND NEWSP per printer to take charge of a first-class coun printing office; must be temperate and understand business. Address THE HERALD, Morris, Ill. WANTED-EXPERIENCED FOREMAN FOR PA-WANTED-GOOD BARBER AT 278 SOUTH WANTED-A SHORMAKER TO DO REPAIRING Conchmen, Teamsters, &c.
WANTED-YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE WAGON
Apply at WILSON & SUTHERLAND'S laundry

MANTED—THERE GOOD BUSINESS MEN culture, energy, self-reliance, and good address who have the ability to manage a part or whole of State in our business, afterthey have learned our plot working. We will not employ a man who as liquor of any kind. We are all the state of the stat wanted, W. J. HOLLAND & CO., C WANTED-MEN AND LADIES TO SELL CRAYWANTED-MEN AND LADIES TO SELL CRAYwas, chromos, needles, photographs, watches,
jewelry, tricks, novelite, etc. Over a thousand fast
selling articles. Inducements greater than any other
house can offer. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON,
45 Jackson-st., Chicago. WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW PATENT ARTI-cles, chromos, notions, and stationery. AMER-ICAN NOVELTY CO., 196 State-st. WANTED - A MANETO SOLICIT ADVERTISING who understands his business. 60 Dearborn-st. Room 45, from 9 to 10 or 1 to 2 promptly.

WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS CARHIAGE WASHER at BASSETTS Stables, rear of 15 and 17 Harmoncourt. Call after 9 s. m.

WANTED - TRAVELING SALESMAN WELL posted in provisions and sait fish with good trade in States of lows and Illinois, to make a trial trip. B 63, Tribune office.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl; must be a good cook and good washer; good references required. Inquire in grocery store No. 340 Milwanker. WANTED-A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO ASSIST WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL bash-av. Apply immediately at 1149 Wa-WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl; must be a good cook and good washer; good references required. Inquire in grocery store No. 1500 Milwankers. WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE
55 Franklin-st. WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; references required. Inquire at 292 inquire at 292 inquires.

Miscellaneous WANTED-SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES OF GOOD appearance for the ballet. Apply to L. L. SHARPE, stage-manager, between 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., Boom I McVicker's Theatre.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Book keepers, Clerks, &co.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN
Of years old, with 15 years' experience in the provion and general commission business in Cincinnati, siring to locate in Chicago, wishes a situation with sor responsible house in that line; is a thorough accounts and correspondent; can render his services and interest of the control of the BOX 63. Cincianati, O.

CITUATION WANTED—A GOOD SHORT-HAND

Wiler, penman, and accountant, wants a position
in the West; has had over 6 year? Immess experience
and understands the laws of business governing the uses
of commercial paper, bills of exchances, etc. Address
P. O. Box 61, Manilus, Onondaga, Co., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD GIRL TO DO
general housework; good reference. Call at 812 SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO housework. Call for two days at 204 South May-at. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a private family by a German girl. 293 Fouth Morgan-st. SITUATION WANTED - BY A COMPETENT SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE Stamily; good references if required. Call, for two days, at 380 State-st., second floor, back room. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND OR LAUN-SITUATIONS WANTED-BY 2 ENGLISH GIRLS one as cook and laundress, the other second work reference if required. Address V 19, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GOOD SWED Ish girls, one as cook, the other for second work Call at 469 Thirty-first-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A CAPABLE. WILL
Ing American woman to cook or do general worl
city or country. Reference. 989 State-st., third floo east corner of Clark and VanBuren-sta. 272 Clark-st. MRS. SEAMON.

MISS. SEAMON.
SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, COLORed; good city reference. Address 194 Third-av.

Laundresses.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN WOMan to go out and do washing. Please call or address
259 West Erie-st.

TO RENT_HOUSES. West Sides
TO RENT—\$12 PRE MONTH, NEW 2-STORY BRICK
house, 17 Fillmore-st; \$12 per month, 2-story
frame, 1050 West Polk-st; \$5 per month, \$6 large
rooms, 458 Western-sv, \$6 per month, first floor 29
Harvard-st. Inquire at 385 Western-sv. Harvard-st. Inquire at 380 Western av.

TO RENT-415 PER MONTH, PINE 2-STORY BRICK
Thouse, 1020 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY
BROWN, 1008 West Van Burens.

TO RENT-NEAR UNION PARK-A CHOICE 11room furnished residence, with good barn, etc. E.

CUMMINGS, Room 10, 130 Clark-st.

TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASMEENT STONEfront; 10 rooms; modern improvements; brick
barn. 613 West Monroe-st.

South Side.
TO RENT-ON MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR TWEN-tieth-st. a large, handsomely finished bouse with barn. (House is in thorough repair; immediate posse-sion if desired. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn. st.

TO RENT_ROOMS. TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—A VERY elecantly fitted—up bar-room, with billiards, at 750 Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st.; also entire building for rent. A splendid chance for either furnished rooms up-stairs or for private supper-rooms. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, Room 3, No. 146 Dearbora-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-IF YOU WANT YOUR house rented, call upon W. T. DWIGHT, IS Methodist Church Block. First-class references given.

FINANCIAL.

Methodist Church Block. First-class references given.

FINANCIAL.

A DYANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room S ande. Established isst.

A DWANCES ON PIANOS OR FURNITURE WITH-lost removal; also, money loaned on collaterals. Ilsi Randolph-st., Room S.

CASH FAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. CMoney to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan, and Bullion Office (Idenaed), Se East Madison-st. Established 1883.

E. C. COLE, 144 DEARBOEN-ST., HAS MONKY TO D. Ioan at lowest rates on real estate; also \$5,000 for short time in sums to suits.

FOR SALE-MORTGAGE (FIRST LURN) ON household property worth \$6,000, drawing to percent interest. Address C \$4, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN BY A GENTLEMAN WHO has more than he can profitably use in his business; will make a few short-time loans on diamonds, watches, horses, carriages, notes with collaterals, and other good securities. Address C \$0, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, otherwise the seasy without removal, or on good collaterals. Money to the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal, or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

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PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

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PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ROBERT JAMES Adexander, who left Cricago in 1807 for 5t. Louis, and in March, 1868, went to Kanasa, Should any one

INFORMATION WANTED OF ROBERT JAMES
Alexander, who left Chicago in 1867 for St. Louis, and in March, 1868, went to Kansas, Should any one know of his whereastonis, they would do a great favor by senting his address to an old friend, who has not heard or seen him for ten years. Address for S days, M. B. The seen him for ten years. Address for S days, Louis and Kansas papers please copy.

DERSONAL—WILL LADY WITH FUE SACH, light bine feathers, send address to gentleman with fur cap? Address B cz., Tribune office.

LOST THURSDAY, ON ABERDERN-ST. BEween Madison and Monroe, or on Monroe-st., between Aberdeen and Option-sv., a red satichel containing surplical instruments. A liberal reward will be paid
on their delivery at 200 West Monroe-st.

LOST-45 BRWARD FOR HETURN OF THE DARK
I PROWN Spaniel situ, strayed from No. 503 Wabbah.

OST-0N THURSDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN
Madison-st. car., a lady's tops on single stone. The
finder will be liberally to the stone of the
finder will be liberally to the stone of the
Moshler's Art Gallery, 125 State-st.

FOR SALE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE-ELEGANT OFFICE PARTITION,
GOIG, do., Sited with plate glass, do. GROVER &
SALES-FOUR-SKATED CLOSE COUPE ROS
SALES-FOUR-SKATED CLOSE C

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID. ces may be made either by draft, express

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PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere H. MARLER, Agent.
LONDON, Eng. -American Exchange, 449 Strand.
HENRY F. GILLIO, Agent.
BAN FRANCISCO, Cal. -Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. street, between State as "Barney the Baron." Hooley's Theatre.
h street, between Clark and LaSalle.
nt of the Strakosch Opera Troupe. "The Haverly's Theatre.

Rankin. "The Danites." New Chicago Theatre. Tark street, opposite Sherman House. Engage at of Den Thompson. "Joshua Whitcomb." Coliseum Novelty Theatre. Clark street, between Washington and

WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. and A. M.— guiar Communication this (Friday) evening at Ma-nic Hall, No. 78 Monroest, at 7:30 o'clock. Work Second. Members and visitors cordially invited. (A. STODDARID, W. M. J. C. HUWELL, Sec.).

SHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Spe convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clocd ork on the Royal Arch Degree. Visiting Compan ordially invited. By order Henry Munsterman, CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Secty. ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hal LaSalle-st.—Special Communication this (Friday, ening at 7:39) citock for work. Members are earn-ly requested to be prompt in their attendance. Vis-ra cordially invited. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKERI, Secretary.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1878.

regular yesterday, owing to the war news, breadstuffs being active. Mess pork closed 7½@10c per brl lower, at \$10.27½@10.30 for March and \$10.42½@10.45 for April. Lard closed 2½c per 100 bs lower, at \$7.25@7.27½ for March and \$7.35@7.37½ for April. Meats were easier, at \$3.62½ per 100 lbs for boxed shoulders and \$5.40 for do short ribs. Whisky was steady, at \$1.03 per gallon. Flour was in good demand. Wheat closed 1½c higher, at \$1.03½ for February and \$1.04½ for March. Corn closed ½c higher, at 39½c for February and \$1.04½ for March. March. Corn closed 1/4c higher, at 391/4c for February and 41%@42c for May. Oats closed 3/4c better, at 231/4c cash and 261/4c for May. Rye was er, at 51c. Barley closed 1/4c higher, at 481/4 quiet and unchanged. Sales at \$2.00@6.00 for inferior to fancy grades. Sheep were steady. The visible supply of grain at the close of last week is stated at 9, 118,000 bu wheat, 5,563,000 bu corn, 3,252,000 bu oats, 4,468,000 bu barley, and 784,000 bu rye. On passage for the United Kingdom: 1,340,000 ounters wheat and flour, and 477,000 quarters corn. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 64 cars wheat, 137 cars corn, 29 cars oats, 8 cars rye, 26 cars barley. Total,

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 98.

The formal opening of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada takes place to-day at Ottawa. An organization was perfected yesterday. It is believed that during the a the honorable members will fall to calling each other hard names, and this impression is so widespread that an unprece-dented number of newspaper reporters with hungry ears have arrived at the Capital from on is so widespread that an unprece all parts of the continent.

The bill which Senator Davis, of Illinois, introduced for the exemption of insolvent savings-banks from the Government tax, terests of depositors in the instituti passed by the Senate yesterday, and will un-doubtedly become a law by the concurrence of the House and the approval of the President. It amounts to a surrender of the Government's claim upon the assets of the broken

The jury which was organized to convict in the case of Anderson yesterday fulfilled its mission by returning a verdict of guilty. Great care had been taken to exclude Repub licans, white or colored, from the panel, and a conviction under such circumstances is less a proof of guilt than of the triumph of the partisan malice which set on foot the cution. It has been claimed for Gov. VICHOLLS that the proceedings against the by him-in which case he can onstrate the sincerity of his professions in behalf of reconciliation and peace by ex-ercising the pardoning prerogative in these

small crumb of comfort which his friend MONTGOMERY BLAIR had undertaken to secure for him at the hands of the Maryland Legislature in the form of a memorial reciting the customary Bourbon bosh about the enormous fraud perpetrated upon the voters of the United States by the inauguration of President HAYES, and calling upon Congress to reopen and investigate the Electoral ques-tion for Mr. TILDEN'S benefit. The Committee on Federal Relations in the House of Delegates, to whom the memorial was re-ferred, yesterday reported adversely to its adoption. It is scarcely possible that the House itself will refuse to concur in the re-

sponge on the silver question; it admits that the "dollar of the daddies" has won the fight, and must be restored to its old place in the currency of the country. The Gazette has been the strongest and most formidable advocate of the single gold standard in the West, and has furnished the arguments for the goldite sheets. But Deacon RICHARD, while very inflexible and positive In his opinions, is a very common-sense man, and yields to the inevitable. He sees that the can people have set their hearts on the destinely removed. He admits that the roll is bound to become a law, and the portant positions on the Sea of Marmora lar voice sustains it, and that further vitally connected with the defenses of the

esistance is useless and foolish. be treated with the same nce as gold, and not as a dangerous beast to be restrained, but as a good to be had to the utmost." We print the article elsewhere. This defection of the Gazette will leave a big gap in the ranks of the goldites which cannot be filled. The goldites are now in the condition of Turkey after Plevna was taken and the Shipka Pass stormed. They are already crying for a compromise peace. But nothing less than the complet autonomy of the silver dollar, the opening of the Dardanelles to the free navigat silver coin, bars, bullion, and certificates, the surrender of Constantinople and of the gold-clad fleet which has committed such depredations upon the prosperity of the country, will be accepted as satisfactory. There must be indemnity for the past and security for the future.

There seems to be some reason for apprehending that the Land-Office Commis at Washington is shortly to render a decision in favor of the VALENTINE scrip sharks, and which in effect will permit the location of the scrip upon Dearborn Park and a portion of the Lake-Front property. It is difficult to believe that so flagrant an outrage upor the rights of the City of Chicago will be perpetrated; if it is, it will not be submitted to without first exhausting every remedy. Con-gress should anticipate the action of the Land-Commissioner by promptly passing the bill confirming in Chicago the title to the lands which, by a technical flaw, were im-perfectly dedicated by the United States. In his way the land-sharks can be effectually cheated of their prey, and there ought to be no delay in supplying the necessary legislation to effect that object.

A good portion of the Senate's time yesterday was devoted to the consideration of nominations in executive session, and some progress was made in clearing the calendar of at least one strongly-contested appointment—that of HILLIARD, of Georgia, to be Minister to Brazil. The fact that HILLIARD is a Democrat and was a secessionis furnished the only reason that could be urged by Senators EDMUNDS, CONKLING, and Hamlin against his confirmation. They fought him stubbornly on this ground, but ne solid vote of the Democrats, together with the support of MATTHEWS, HOAR, BURN-SIDE, and CHRISTIANCY, secured a small majority for confirmation. The next fight of WILLIAMSON for Collector of Customs at New Orleans. Mr. Conkling's Committee or Commerce has reported against confirmation, and an organized effort will be made to defeat it.

It is not strange that Judge McALLISTER should at last be taken to task by a lawyer on account of his setting aside the Vagrant act as unconstitutional. The legal points made against Judge McAllister's decision may be briefly summarized as follows: (1) It is a rule of law to so construe a statute as to render it effectual, when possible, rather than seek a construction to defeat it. (2) The Constitution of the State provides for a may order a jury trial, upon application of defendant, even if there were no provision for such trial in the entire Criminal Code: and (3) the so-called Vagrant act was passed as an amendment of Secs. 270 and 271 of the Criminal Code, for which the Code expressly provides a jury trial. Judge McAL-LISTER sets great store upon the strict and technical construction of the law as he finds would buy \$102.00 in greenbacks at the it; but here he is met on his own ground, British consols were quoted at 95 7-16 and a strict construction required him to sustain the Vagrant act instead of breaking it down, by simply ordering a jury trial when demanded; such a construction would have been the shortest and most obvious, as well as in the interests of the comm but he preferred to go far out of the way and antagonize the interests of the community pending a decision of the Suprem

A New York dispatch to THE TRIBUNE

said:

New York, Feb. 5.—The principal brokers who deal in Government bonds with Europe report a great influx of these bonds during the past three months. They say that between fifty and sixty millions of bonds were returned from Europe through this city alone. The goldite brokers claim that this importation, accompanied by an almost total cessation of exportation, is caused by the silver agitation in Congress. Whatever way it is to be settled, the settlement of the question must, in their view, be speedy, or the country will be drained of its gold in a short time.

The goldite brokers, of course, would say that; but there is another cause in coversion.

that; but there is another cause in operatio vastly stronger than the silver agitation which is sending the bonds home, and that cause is likely to continue after the silver question is settled in Congress. It is called the "balance of trade." The exports of the United States exceed the imports by twelv to fifteen millions a month. The European bankers must either send us that sum in gold every thirty days, or remit bonds to New York and sell them to make exchange with which to pay for the bread stuffs, meats, cotton, petroleum, and other products of this country that are not balanced by their exported manufactures There is a great struggle going on between England and Germany to retain what they have, and to seize each other's gold. They have made gold very dear by this contes and depreciated commodities and labor, and caused hard times and great distress. France too, clutches her gold firmly, and grasps all she can lay hands upon. While this gold battle is raging, the American "balance of trade" draws from them all like Spanish flie in a blister plaster. They are determine we shall not get their gold while they have one American bond left. Hence they are sent home for sale to meet their trade deficits. This process will go on while the balance of trade runs so heavily in our behalf or until silver is remonetized, after which they will remit more or less silver, instead of

bonds, to balance their trade accounts with ing and unsatisfactory reports contained in the cable dispatches it does not appear that the Russians are in actual possess Constantinople, Gallipoli, or of any post on the Dardanelles that commands the passage of the straits. Nor is it essential to the strengtl of their position that they should the occupy any of these points, for, if key has formed a close alliance with Russia, it follows that the war vessels of no hostile intervening Power will be permitted to anchor in front of the Imperial City. It is, however, certain that the armistice conditions embodied points of advantage to Russia which Gortscharors did not see fit to communicate to the Powers-to wit: the occupation of a large portion of

of the Ægean Sea extending from Enouto Mekri, these points being to the northeast These advantages of the Russian occupa-tion have sufficed to set all England ablaze with fury at what is termed th Czar's duplicity, and Liberal opposition to the £6,000,000 vote is practically at an end, the FORSTER amendment, declaring that no such note was necessary, having be withdrawn. Russia is evidently preparing for the worst, as it is stated that heavy reinforcements are pouring into Bulgaria and Roumelia, and fresh levies have been ordered at home. It appears settled that the British Government will protest against what is generally regarded as the virtual occupation of Constantinople, even though no Russian soldiers are within the limits of the sacred city; and it also appears settled that Russia will not budge from her foothold without a struggle that will shake the Continent of

DEATH OF THE POPE The career of Prus IX., which was brought to an end yesterday by death, was remarkable for many things. If his Pentificate had been distinguished only by its length, it would have been without a parallel. To have been fifty years a Bishop and thirtyone years a Pope is in itself the record of a memorable lifetime. Nor is this all, or the most, that can be said of the late Pope. He was concerned in a momentous warfare be-tween the temporal and ecclesiastical power; and, though defeated in the end, he acted always with such dignity and discretion that he did not lose the affections of his people. He wrought a peaceful revolution in the doctrines of the Church. He established discipline in every part of his dominions. He was a power, unseen but felt, in every Court of Europe. Finally, he left a reputation for personal purity and worth which is an inheritance to the Church, the fame of which will hide the historical iniquities of some of his predecessors.

Prus IX. began life as a political ruler advocating advanced democratic ideas of govern-ment. In 1847 he was regarded as a reformer. He was understood to be a Pope who had brought not peace, but a sword, into the world. His sympathies were with the poor and the oppressed as against the rich and the powerful. He proposed the most radi-cal amendments of the political Constitution which then governed the Papal States, and himself investigated and corrected the abuses that had crept into their administration. The conduct of the Pope inflamed the imaginations of young and ardent politicians. He was hailed as the champion of liberty. Dreams of a new brotherhood of man took possession of many of his disciples. The Church was transformed for a time into a propaganda, and the Catholic religion was called the religion of humanity. This enthusiasm was shortlived. The Pope, though then comparatively a young man, was too old for the purposes of his new companions. They followed faster than he could lead. He resisted their extreme measures at first mildly and afterwards with all his might; and in a short time, instead of being in advance of his times, he found himself a reactionary of an extreme type. Whatever of enthusiasm remained after the Pope's refusal to grant the reforms demanded of him by the Roman people was dispelled by his flight to Gaeta and residence there; and the newly-born Democracy was strangled when French soldiers brought Prus back to Rome in 1850, and installed him over a reluctant people. At the point of contact with French affairs the foreign political policy of Prus IX. took

Louis Napoleon for his soldiers made him always a friend of the Empire; and whatever the Church could do to uphold the dynasty was honestly done. But Prus was always more inclined to use civil power for the aggrandizement of the Church than to contribute of his own resources to any merely temporal power. France was used by come in the war with Germany, and the defeat of France was crushing to the aspirations of Rome. It made way for the harsh laws of the German Empire against the Ultramontane influence in civil affairs, and stripped the last vestige of temporal power from the Papacy itself. Prince BISMARCK could safely say, after the war of 1870, what he might not have cared to say before, that the German Emperor did not intend to go to Canossa There have been other rulers in Europe dur ing the lifetime of Prus IX. who have been willing to make a pilgrimage almost as humiliating. Spain has been torn and rent by internal convulsions three times within s dozen years; and the last change was produced at the expense of popular rights and in the interest of the Roman Church. Belgium is to-day governed by the Ultramontane party. France is engaged in a struggle with the principle of Ecclesiasticism in civil affairs, and the late serious political situation there was due entirely to the clerical influence. Only the German and Italian States of those which acknowledge the

Catholic faith have achieved their independence in matters of religious opinion. Two dogmas have been imposed upon the Church by Pros IX., either one of which must be injurious if it is wrong, but one of which has so important a bearing on political ther. The Immaculate Conception was, in the opinion of anti-Catholics, comparatively an innocent, if a foolish, statement of an old doctrine, which had received credit, in one form or another, wherever the Christian religion had flourished. The monument to he author of this dogma was felt to be an extravagance of a piece with the work it was designed to commemorate; but neither the work nor the memorial of it was much regarded by the Christian world ontside lot such, however, was the feeling with eference to the doctrine of Infallibility. This struck at the roots of civil author ity, and gave to every citizen a divided duty. It was esteemed a dangerous assump tion for any power to make, that allegian was owing to it before the demands of the State were satisfied; and it was not until this difficulty was overcome by convenient the common consent of the Church. Perhaps civil powers have been the more ready to admit the theory of Infallibility becan they have known that practically it must always be a mere formula. The Church has accommodated itself, with wonderful elasfinds itself placed. It never demands much more than it has hopes of getting. In the United States it does not ask or expect what it exacts in Spain; and in England it surrenders the assumptions it puts forward in France. It sought under Prus IX. to perpetnate its powers in civil affairs by two methods, namely, the control of the Government through the affections of

the masser, and the control of the masses

How successful it was in the first m we have already seen; its success in the second is more problematical. The tendency second is more problematical. The tendency of modern education is in the direction of secularization; and this in spite of the exertions of the Church to hold on to its possessions, and the efficient aid it often receives from the governing classes.

The strength of Prus IX. with his people

was unquestionable. It was derived in large measure from his personal reputation for purity and nobility of character. His motives were not impugned, however seriously the wisdom of his acts was questioned. He was an excellent executive, and he left the that in which he found it. All the brotherhoods, and semi-secret, semi-private organi-zations looked to him for assistance and encouragement, and never looked in vain. When he died, he was the head of the Church was nowhere disputed. His name was no where spoken by Catholics except with affec tion and veneration, and it will everywhere be cherished as among those which have obtained a blessed immortality. His reconciliation with VICTOR EMMANUEL, which was made known on the death of the latter a few weeks since, will do much to endear the Pope to the Italian people. It was the last great act of his life, and an appropriate close to his career. The Pope, who began his ad-ministration as a liberator, fittingly ended it by extending forgiveness and the good offices of the Church to the man of all oth ers who did most to put his early ideas into

The question of the succession is now the Pope adopt the suggestion of Father Cusci, and abandon the claim to temporal power as worse than useless, he may hold all that Prus IX. gained and add to his possessions. The opposite policy may involve the Papal Chair in dispute and danger. It is to be expected that an Italian will be elected. With their high claims of genius in the art of governing, it is not likely they will sent to promote a rash the highest place. The Italians have some of the old Roman talent for finesse in adninistration. They know better than any of the contemporary statesmen how to stop on the right side of the dead-line in politics Their habitual prudence was well illustrated both by VICTOR EMMANUEL and the Pope, when the former offered to support the Papal Government out of the Public Treasury and the latter refused to accept support from such a source. If the King had offered less he would have incurred the displeasure of his people. If the Pope had taken what was offered he would have surrendered his claims to temporal sovereignty. The Italian instinct guided both sides. Whoever the new Pope may be, and whatever policy he may adopt, he will have use for all his faculties. He will have to solve for himself the most important political problem the ment which proceeds from a central authority and diffuses itself through the people contains the elements of the truest stal or whether the democratic principle in Church affairs and in State affairs is nearer to human nature.

THE DOWNFALL OF TURKEY. If the reports, which, to say the least, are somewhat conflicting, concerning the occupation of Constantinople are true, for the first time since the Turks occupied it in 1453 a foreign flag floats over the heights around that imperial city which, to the Turks, is the supreme symbol of Mohammedan power, and the Russians have stolen a liament occupy day after day with long speeches upon the necessity of making a supplementary grant of £6,000,000 for army and navy purposes, in case Russia should threaten Constantinople, her victorious troops are in virtual possession of the city, and it takes England two days to find it out, owing to the forethought of the wily Russians in cutting the European wires and com pelling Mr. LAYARD to send his dispatch way of India. To the demand of Engla that Russia shall not occupy Constantin the answer comes, "We are here; get us out." To any possible claim of a simi lar kind that may be advanced in the Conference will come a similar reply. If her army is in that Russia completes the conquest of Turkey, and its occupation is tantamount to the o cupation of all Turkey in Europe. Having btained that part of the Turkish fleet which entered the Danube and was, unable to return, owing to the torpedos which the Rus-sians planted, she dominates that river from Belgrade to the Sulina mouth. The evacuation and surrender of the Quadrilatera fortresses gives her complete possession o the Sclavic provinces just as the occupation of Constantinople will give her complete ossession of Roumelia and the Black If the main part of the Turkish fleet is or the Black Sea, it must surrender. If the news be true that it has gone down to the Grecian coast or into the Mediterranean, it is too late for it to return. In either event, the Black Sea becomes Russian water, and Russia dominates the entrance it. It is now too late for England to interfere with that occupation. The Turks enraged at her, have given Russia everything If she has Constantinople, she holds the powerful defenses of the Straits, and the Englis fleet cannot pass them up to Constantinopl She has not the force to attack on land Austria, even if she were disposed to strike at Russia, is as badly situated as England, for all along her border lie the Sclavic provinces, already under arms and holding in their grasp the promises of complete dom, which they will never surrender. She must fight her way through Servians, Rou nanians, and Montenegrins, and overcom powerful fortresses like those at Widdin Nisch, Palanka, and in the Quadrilatera which have recently been surrendered by the Turks, before she can even reach Russian giant at all. So long, however, as the German alliance holds with Russia, and that alliance will hold just so long as Germany does not care to have Russia become an ally of France, and just so long as the enmity of Austria against Russia is the enmity of only one of her many nationali ties, she will hesitate to attack Ru

The utter prostration of Turkey, and the willingness she has displayed to comply with every one of the Russian demands, are too sudden and widespread in their character to indicate that the surrender is merely a matter of necessity. There must be element entering into it, and it is aptly illus trated in the remark of SERVER Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the correspondent of the London Daily News: 'I now abandon the English alliance. I no longer believe in the English policy, the English Government, or the English people. I accept the Bussian policy and alliance. I

the Russians themselves." These exaggerated words are simply the language of intense and uncontrollable passion, and they are inspired by the delusion on the part of the Turkish Minister that England has violated her faith with Turkey by not interfering in her behalf. The sentiment of Serves Pasha is undoubtedly the sentiment of the Turks, but it is none the less flagrantly unjust to England. In all the preliminary negotiations, throughout the sessions of the Constantinople Conference, and after its failure, the English Government distinctly notified the Porte that it would not interfere in the war unless English interests were menaced or violated, and throughout the entire progress of the war this declaration has been reiterated over and over again Lord DERBY, at the outbreak of the war, warned the Turks not to make the mistak of supposing England would help them DISRAELI has more than once warned them The Queen herself wrote to the Sultan her personal warning. The London Times, the great organ of the English people, has over and over again notified them not to look for help from England unless England's interest were in danger. They have therefore brought their ruin upon their own heads, for which England is in no respect responsible he could not avert it if she would, without arraying herself against all Europe, and placng herself in an attitude of hostility to humanity, civilization, and the progress of the human race. It is now too late to help her

in any way. THE FIFTY-YEAR 3.65 BONDS. The Senate Committee on Finance has approved and reported Senator Wallace's bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and offer to the public \$100,000,000 of bonds having fifty years to run,-falling due in the year 1928,-and pearing 3.65 per cent interest. The bonds are to be issued in denominations of \$25 and pwards. The object of the bill is right and proper enough. The only mistake in it is that it allows subscription in greenbacks at their value in coin. Thus, if greenbacks be worth 98, 97, or 96 cents in gold, the purchaser of the bond has to pay 102, 103, or 104, as the case may be, in paper. At the present valuation of greenbacks the purchaser of a \$25 bond will have to pay \$25.621, or more than half a year's interest above the par of the bond. There is no justification for this requirement. The Government issued its \$1,500,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, now payable, principal and interest, in coin, and took greenbacks for them when the currency was worth only 50 cents in the dollar. This was for 6 per cent bonds. It can now, after thirteen years of peace, afford to take the same currency at par for bonds bearing only 3,65 per cent interest. If the notes of the Government are not now worth par in coin, the fault is "that of the Government, and it has no moral right to discredit or to refuse to accept its own over-due paper. The interest on these bonds, while sufficient, is not so high but that the Treasury can well afford to accept the legal-tender currency of the country in exchange for its bonds. The exchange of 6 per cent bonds for 8.65 per cents is such an important saving of annual interest that the Government can well afford to accept its own legal-tender currency in exchange for the new bonds Moreover, the practice of the Government in all its dealings for taking up the old bonds and substituting new bonds has been to al-low the Syndicate 1 of 1 per cent in the nature of commission and three months interest on the old bonds. These amounted to 12 per cent, leaving the Government 981 cents on the dollar for the new bonds. That

of the greenbacks, which may well be taken by the Treasury in exchange for 3.65 bonds without any cost.

But it is immaterial what the value of the greenbacks may be; they represent debts ne by the Government. It cannot pay them; it has issued them and men are pelled to take them for wages and for all the products of their labor, and it is not just that the Government shall refuse these notes in exchange for its own bonds. It is unseemly that the Government shall have one kind of money for all debts due the people and another kind for payments to its In a few days, it is to be hoped, we will have the silver dollar restored as a legaltender, and then, with gold, silver, and greenbacks in circulation, all having an equal legal value, the Government may well offer these 3.65 per cent bonds in exchange for any form of this outstanding legal money. How can the Government expect to dispo of 3.65 per cent bonds in exchange for gold so long as it has a 4 per cent bond to be had at the same price? If this bill be amended so as to allow the bonds to be purchased by the people at par in either form of legal currency, there is no question that the whole \$100,000,000 of long bonds can find pur-

THE TRUE VERSION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL "CONSPIRACY." Little Mr. CHANDLER'S little sensatio about the Presidential "conspiracy," so car fully nursed by the leaders among the Implacable Republicans, and supplemented or the Democratic side by Mr. MONTGOMER BLAIR's abortive memorial to Congress for an investigation, has dwindled down to such microscopic proportions that it will not hereafter be visible to the naked eye. The true version of the whole affair seems finally to have been furnished by Mr. A. C. BUELL, Bohemian of considerable sprightliness who formerly acquired some notoriety as a young man whom old ZACK CHANDLEB was once engaged in pursuing all over the country with a cane, a United States statute, and numerous other more or less formidable missiles Mr. Buell, who occupies about the same relative importance to national politics as little Mr. CHANDLER OF Mai. BURKE, is inst the sort of person to discover an opportunity in a turbulent and confused condition of things similar to that pending the count of the Presidential vote. He was then the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Democrat, which naturally brought him into familiar relations with Maj. BURKE who was in Washington as the spokesman and representative of the Nicholls Government. An indefatigable news-gatherer of keen scent, with a lively perception of what is going on, and enabled by long experience with political affairs and men to form a pretty accurate estimate of personal calibre and the drift of events, it is not strange that he succeeded in poking his nose into the squabble, and that he thus acquired full information the sentiments and purposes of the Southern

It became very evident to Mr. Buzzz that the Southern Democrats were heartily dis-gusted with SAMMY TILDEN and his follownothing was heard of Thorn except the daily bulletin of the state of his health

attenuated young person," with an "absurd consequence derived from the accidental fact that he called Mr. Trades uncle"; item, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, who was a swashbuckler and a blatherskite, and whose blustering neither encouraged one side nor frightened the other; item, Mr. Abban S. HEWITT, plethoric as to pocket but dyspep-tic as to stomach and courage. These were the shining lights that illuminated Mr. TIL-DEN's road to the White House. It is not surprising that the Southern Democrats made up their minds that TILDEN would never get there in such Egyptian darkness. Maj. Burke, naturally inclined to take BURKE communicated his convictions to BURKE. BURKE, perhaps, helped to infect other Southern men with the same notions. At all events, it became evident to the Southern politicians that the TILDEN crowd was composed of very weak sisters, and that they had better do what they could to take care of themselves and the interests the; repre-But Messrs. Burke and Buell were not

the situation. There were some gentlemen among the Republicans who could see as far into a millstone as they could. There was one in particular who had the quick perception and the necessary courage to take advantage of the Democratic jangle. This was the Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio. He revenue, and thus afford incidentally a prohad had no communication with Mr. HATES, and no authority to speak or act in the latter's behalf; but he had been in Louisians as a member of a Commission during a somewhat similar political disturbance, he was well satisfied as to the right and proper policy to pursue, and he was persuaded that Mr. Haves was the same kind of a Republican he himself was. Without more ado, with no useless consultations, and without the slightest hesitation, Mr. Foster went into the House the next day and delivered the conciliatory speech which attracted so much ttention at the time, which held out the olive branch to the Southern people, and which declared that, with HAYES as President, "the United States flag would wave over States and not over provinces." A few days after, Mr. Fostes was in receipt of a letter from Gov. HAYES, approving the sentiments which Foster had expressed, and saying, in effect, that, if inaugurated President, he would not employ the forces of the United States to prop up any State Government not sustained by the mass of the people of that State. FOSTER, without any preconcert, had spoken as HAYES would have spoken himself, if it had been proper for him to make any public ex-

osttion of his views at that time. This letter was the only forecast of his' policy which HAYES made during the entire struggle over the Presidential count, and all simple expression of personal approval of what Mr. Foster had said, and intended solely for the gratification of the latter. But Mr. Foster, prompted by the same quick and shrewd judgment which had induced him to make the speech, saw a wider field of usefulness for this private letter. As a matter of fact, Mr. Fosten was more of a Presidentmaker than the loud-mouthed CHANDLERS or FIELDS on either side. He showed the letter Buell as just the man to commun ts contents to the Southern Democrats. BUELL told BURKE; BURKE told others, and the go-betweens thus became of more consequence and usefulness than they ever were efore or probably ever will be again. The result was not "a" conference, nor "the" conference, as CHANDLER told the story, but situation was discussed by liberal-minded Republicans on one side and conservative Southern Democrats on the other. The probable policy of Mr. Haves' Administration was outlined, and the Southern Demo-crats sensibly made up their minds that it was better for their people to accept peace and a fair-minded Republican than to risk revolution. silent, crabbed, and uncertain old Democrat n Gramercy Park. There was no conract; no papers were signed; nobody acted as spokesman for President HAYES, further than the single private letter to Mr. FOSTER warranted; everything was taken on faith, and the Southern Democrats were determined not to be again bamboozled by Northern lough-faces as they were just prior to the

tbreak of the Rebellion. This version of the affair is complete, and bears every evidence of being truthful and courate. It divests Mr. CHANDLER's " conspiracy" of all that dark and terrible mystery which overshadowed it. Mr. CHANDLER can now dance away to the conspiracy music of

Ce pas, ce pas, Ce p'tit, p'tit pas, for his own amusement, but he will no longer furnish any diversion for the public by his antics.

DRAWBACKS ON THE REVENUE

While Congress has the Tariff bill under consideration, it may not be out of place to

call attention to one of the gross abuses of

the present law, and one which, if we under

stood the Woop bill, it is proposed to per-

etuate with all its deformities. We have

before us a circular from the Secretary of

the Treasury, dated Sept. 20, 1877, in which is an alphabetical list of drawback rates, covering four printed pages, and embracing a great variety of articles. The principle this drawback spstem and its practical operation may be thus stated : An American mann acturer buys imported raw material which he manufactures into exportable goods : when he exports the articles he is entitled to draw from the Treasury a sum of money generally equal to what would have been t on the manufactured article. In some things he is only entitled drawback equal to the amount of duty paid The duty on scrap iron is \$5.40 per ton; and the importer who manufactures 100 tons of this iron pays to the Treasury \$540 duties. This iron he converts into bar, he hoop, railroad, rod or scroll iron, and exports the same, and is entitled to draw from the Treasury the duties he paid and 25 per cent additional, or \$675. Instead, therefore, of getting revenue from the imported iron, the Government pays the man a direct bounty of \$135. Where sugars are imported on which

the duty paid is 12 or 2 cents per pound, and is exported as loaf, crushed, granulated, dried, the importer receives from the Treasury a sum equal to 3.18 cents per pound; or, if exported as white coffee sugar, undried, 2.58 cents per pound. On a ton of sugar the importer pays 2 cents per pound or \$44.80, and when he exports this sugar he draws from the Treasury something over \$71,— a direct bonus of nearly \$27. This

is on the assumption that the business is done honestly, but all experience shows that

this system of drawbacks, resting exclusively

rum made from imported sugar, the di backs consumed all the duties collected sugar and brought the Treasury in d our present arrangement of sugar-duties is sufficiently open to frauds without adding the drawback bounty to encourage fraed. The whole system of drawbacks is wrong. During the fiscal year 1877 the payment of drawbacks exceeded \$3,000,000, while the duties collected from the articles imported did not probably exceed \$2,000,000. did not probably exceed \$2,000,000. We are not opposed to possible aid to manufactures; on the contrary, we are in favor of giving them every trary, we are in favor of giving them every trary, we are in favor of giving them every trary, we are in favor of giving them.

facility for the enlargement and extention for a large export trade. But it

not be done by resorting to the dr system. The remedy is for the free ad sion of all raw material. All unm iron, copper, and other metals should be admitted free; all jute, hemp, manilla, and other material of that kind should be admit ted free; all raw silk, cotton, and wed should be admitted free; all chemicals and dye-stuffs used in manufactures; all other raw material, of whatever kind, abould be admitted free of tax. So long as the only ones who correctly apprehended we have a debt, there must be large annual revenue collected for and hence such a duty must be in ection to the home producers Britain encourages manuf duties on manufactured goods, but by alleing them to receive raw material free of forms of taxes. The repeal of all deti all unmanufactured materials entering into manufactures would be better than a prethe American manufacturer for the first time in his history on an equal footing with his foreign rivals and still leave him the dome tic market protected to the extent of a duties on manufactured goods levied to revenue. The American ma hope to export his goods until the petition with his rivals. To do this he man have the raw materials as cheap as they em be had by others, and with these at prine cost there is no reason why he may not sell to those of whom he buys as well as many facturers in other countries do. But the sys-tem of drawbacks is vicious and unsound in principle, is generally dishonest in practice, and should be extirpated wholly from the

> The Journal is so hard driven on its " Meent dollar" nonsense that it has taken refuge is downright misstatement. It says that "h France and other Latin Union countries" non of the silver is "subsidiary coin" for the "uses of home traffic." This is a flat-flooted falsehood. A comparatively small prof the silver in France or the Latin subsidiary. On the 15th of July, 1877, m of ficial statement was published of the diffe kinds of coins in the Bank of France, viz.: Gold ... French coin1, 008, 380, 000) French Bullion and for-

silver (calling a five-franc piece about the a as a dollar) and only \$10,160,000 in subsil coins. The quantity of silver in a pieces in France is estimated at 3350 and when we have that amount in a 412% grains, with all the former legal stored beyond dispute, the country consider whether it is expedient to re colnage, as is the case in France and the Union. If France, with only 37 million population, can keep, in addition to be aspar with gold, how many full legal-tender-tal-lar pieces can the United States, with 6 mil-ions of inhabitants, maintain at par with gold

"fraud" campaign in Washington. Halsman thinks the following is "neat, not gaudy," as shows the anxiety that prevailed in Democrats circles to insurance. shows the anxiety that prevailed in Democratic circles to inaugurate economy and reform:

Portland, Nov. 28.—W. T. Pelton, 15 Gracecy Park, New York: Certificate will be isset to one Democrat. Must purchase one Republics Elector to recognize and act with the Democratic and secure the vote and prevent trouble. Depoit \$10.000 to my credit with Kountras Brother, Wall street. Answer.

I fully indorse this.

Pernaps it may not be forgotten that 15 Gramercy Park is the residence of Mr. Thibus. The reply from that sacred spot was: "If you make the obligation contingent on result in March it can be done." The return from Oregon was: "One Elector must be paid to

Oregon was: "One Elector must be paid to

This also:

Have employed three lawyers; editor of only Boundlean paper as one lawyer; fee, \$3,000. Whit take \$5,000 for Republican Elector; must raise money; can't make fee contingent. Sail Satarday.

Kelly and Bellinger will act. The Conservative journals that are so de determined to keep down "fraud," should this matter standing. It is very suggestive.

If the flerce struggle for gold continues in Europe the contestants will send over larger re-mittances of bonds to be sold for gold, and that is one of the dangers ahead of attempting to resume on the single gold basis. After we have remonetized sliver we shall not be dependent on one abnormally dear metal; but true policy will require of us to send over a strong powerfully-supported Coin Commission to abgotiate with Germany and England with a view to modifying their silver-demonetizing lava. to modifying their silver-demonetizing laws, and restoring that coin to larger use on an agreed ratio of weight to gold. But unless silver be first remonetized in this country nothing of that kind will be done, as the gold-bags of that kind will be done, as the goal-the East, being hostile to the bi-metallic stand-ard, may be counted on to render nugsters and thing such a Commission might try to scena-plish. But remonetize silver, then the gui-bugs will bestir themselves in behalf of a Com-mission, and do all in their power to make an mission a success.

Taking first the life-insurance companion those authorized to do business in this State and hold considerably more than \$25,000,000 of eshearing bonds. If these bonds are to pay size dollars instead of gold, they will be worth at least 9% per cent less, because of the difference in take of the metals in the coin.—Jay Gould's See Tast Tribuns.

so much more than other people that full legi-tender dollars will be worth % per cost in than gold? In what country than gold? In what country, where both sive and gold are full legal-tenders, do you find the silver dollar passing at a discount of % per cent below gold? Do tell. And look has GOULD, how many of the life-insurance panies have not been crushed or crippied the single gold standard was adopted ands demonetized? Dear dollars and shrinking sof property have played smash with them.

Certain well-meaning but misguided tem ance reformers in Kentucky are circulating titions for the passage of a State law maineligible as jurors and incompetent as witne all persons who voluntary take a piedge honor and afterwards violate it. If this last passed, what will be the result! It may his a few people, who are anxious to earn a liby serving on juries, from breaking their sie although it is more likely to prevent them furtaking it in the first place. But the respectivements of society do not, as a rule, present them for the service of society do not, as a rule, present them for the service of society do not, as a rule, present them for the service of society do not, as a rule, present them for the service of society do not, as a rule, present them for the service of society do not, as a rule, present them for the service of society do not, as a rule, present them for the service of society do not, as a rule, present them for the service of servic members of society do not, as a for jury-service. Under such a law would have to do, in order to escape s

placed upon perjury, and of Kentucky shaken, no Moreover, how sad to see of saloon-keepers and Cl ins-places would be filled less and profune men, i white every mini siders, white every min would saunter up to the b ME for a glass of And People who object to t

by women in this country by women in this country with their fellow-comple Country." Miss EMILY I to a London paper givin to the situations offered washing included, for year. In another, an ac ed to do the practice ing-house, where a che rarded as compensation

That remarkable Congruption of Woman-Suff gone from remembrance pants was Mrs. CRO eer snubbed in some w SABELLA BEECHER HO out with a card in which lady and the public, as her for it, as it has ope me the real mission and just where her right lay,-of her invalid husband children." Strange! Woolwich Gardens, n

for being the scene of called the Pretty Barms that time of year the going to "Woolldge" Now some enterprising or in that city. He has "Great International C which is to go into session Feb. 11. The exhibition women, besides any num ena. Why not put up th Official returns made to 1878, there arrived at 1,711 immigrants, of wh and 435 females. Of the were from England, 408; 4; Ireland, 243; German

84; Switzerland, 70; 8 Italy, 134; Holland, 18 33; Poland, 12; Hungar Scotia, 8: Peru, 6; Cube of whom 904 were cit and 138 sojourners. LONDON, Feb. 7-6 p. m excitement outside of a thronging the streets si Queen, "and making den the Government. — Cable & Too late. No London the barbarous Turk by sexcited " or singing "6 Those crowds who throse soldiers nor men intendi the Russians; they are o who desire war for the s

Sweden, 14; Norway, 5

it may cause. But it is have won the game. When "silver is remo places, every 91-cent piece You may, by a fictitious p but it will be 9 cents less if Proverbs say: "The

[grind or pound] a [91 pe with a pestle [the way t drugs], yet will not his Says the Washington & The fact that the a \$37.000,000 has been an secretaries of the Treasu \$659,000,000, an excess o youd the amount require reason alone for the ban country. And all this ha people in order that the bonds may be raised in a per cent beyond what the are.

CARTER HARRISON IS S price of "rot-gut" to the constituents that he is u of the income war-tax. If he would exhort the w his constituents to join and adopt the red ribb save the whole price of t CARTER" think of this.

to their brethreu in Brazi Janeiro that corn can be and shipped to Rio by wi than it can be brough Brazil over 200 miles of road, and that, too, the I The first number of T

in Ciricago, Feb. 8, 1840, Chief-Justice of the Sup sin, who said, in a noti New York Tribune son brother or neighbor, ; name for your bantling. Prof. RILEY, the enter United States some ser most effective means

mination of the grass chinch-bug. He has, it out a way to exterminal known as the gold-bug. It used to be though were out the man must be made of "9 which get along in keep mechanically repellar" after the last the

exhausted. In the celebrated Prients and his editor-his antagonist down to nose between the latte stratagem bears a str manner in which the sar the Turks.

A St. Louis paper pri in Europe, and says t big as a Chicago girl's much confidence in war-cloud has attained girl's toe-nail.

it is with unfeigned hears of the extension tion of the Northern lieves that the com-

calp market. The Journal has which gold and silve where silver is "a 91-o it; but it keeps repeat out "a 91-cent doll

A newspaper in a n that the one point w have not decided is, ur it is not legal to kill both abstruce and sa

Kentucky shaken, not t has been the invariable is and we suppose of all ints. In the old time, when Moreover, how sad to see the changed relations of allow-keepers and Christians! The drinkof allow-keepers and Christians! The drinkincluded the seed of the changed relations of allow-keepers and Christians! The drinkincluded would be filled no longer with reckincluded would be filled no longer with reckincluded with the seed of the Gospel
der, while every minister of the Gospel
der, while ever for a glass of Anderson County, or Bourbon enty, or some other favorite product of the teras region. No; this will never do. Let year 1877 the payment of ed \$3,000,000, while the e brethren try some other method

is rivals. To do this he

e extirpated wholly from the

s so hard driven on its " 91-cent

the 15th of July, 1877, an of was published of the different the Bank of France, viz.:

ce is estimated at \$350,000,000 ave that amount in dollars of ith all the former legal right re

how many full legal-tender-dol-the United States, with 45 mili-ints, maintain at par with gold?

rats have commenced another aign in Washington. HALSTRAD owing is "nest, not gaudy," and ety that prevailed in Democratic waste concern, and reform

ety that prevailed in Democratic urate economy and reform:

ov. 28.—W. T. Pelton, 15 Graw York: Certificate will be issued
t. Must purchase one Republicas
gnize and act with the Democrat
oote and prevent trouble. Deposit
credit with KOUNTES Brothera,
nawer.
J. H. N. PATRICK.
this. Jas. K. KELLY.
ay not be forgotten that 15 Gras the residence of Mr. TILDEN.
a that sacred spot was: "If you
gation contingent on result in
be done." The return from
"One Elector must be paid to
nocrat, to secure a majority."

d three lawyers; editor of only Re-as one lawyer; fee, \$3,000. Will Republican Elector; must raise ake fee contingent. Sail Saturday. Invers will act. ative journals that are so deeply keep down "fraud," should keep ading. It is very suggestive.

struggle for gold continues in testants will send over larger re-conds to be sold for gold, and the dangers ahead of attempting he single gold basis. After we sed stiver we shall not be depend-mormally dear metal; but true

ned silver we shall not be dependnormally dear metal; but true
uire of us to send over a strong,
ported Coin Commission to neermany and England with a view
their silver-demonetizing laws,
that coin to larger use on an
t weight to gold. But unless silionetized in this country nothing
fill be done, as the gold-bugs of
hostile to the bi-metallic standunted on to render nugatory anycommission might try to accommonetize silver, then the goldr themselves in behalf of a Comoall in their power to make its
cas.

the life-insurance companies; at to do business in this State must by more than \$25,000,000 of coin. If these bonds are to pay silver of gold, they will be worth at least a, because of the difference in value the coin. —Jay Gould's New York

ion to her sup-

women in this country should compare notes with their fellow-complainants in the "Hold Dontry." Miss ENILY FAITHFULL has written by London paper giving an account \$2,000,000. on paper giving an account of some ations offered the poor girls under the situations offered the poor gris under protection. In one case a gentleman want-shousekeeper to take sole charge of his sublahment and to perform all the duties, sahing included, for a consideration of \$50 a In another, an active, clever lady was reaired to do the practical work of a large board-by-house, where a cheerful home would be re-arded as compensation.

That remarkable Congressional episode, the ruption of Woman-Suffragists, has not yet rose from remembrance. One of the participants was Mrs. CROKER, and also participants was Mrs. dipants was Mrs. CROKER, and she, having see snubbed in some way at that time by Mrs. IMPELLA BEECHER HOOKER, has since come out with a card in which she bids adieu to that out with a card in which she bids added to that lady and the public, as follows: "But I thank her for it, as it has opened my eyes and taught me the real mission and duty of a woman, and just where her right lay,—at home, taking care of her invalid husband, and teaching her children." Strange!

Woolwich Gardens, near London, are famo Woolwich Gardens, near London, are famous for being the scene of an annual exhibition called the Pretty Barmaids' Show. At about that time of year the number of young men going to "Woolidge" is simply appalling. Now some enterprising-person in New York has renght the idea, and proposes to transplant it in that city. He has already advertised a "Great International Congress of Beauty," which is to go into session at the Hippodrome and it. The exhibition will consist of 1,000 Peb. 11. The exhibition will consist of 1,000 women, besides any number of infant phenomen. Why not put up the whole lot at auction

Oficial returns made to the Bureau of Statis ties show that during the month of January, 1878, there arrived at the port of New York 171 immigrants, of whom 1,276 were males and 65 females. Of the total arrivals, there were from England, 408; Scotland, 62; Wales, 4; Ireland, 243; Germany, 539; Austria, 33; Sween 14; Norway, 5; Denmark, 8; France, 18; Swigerland, 70; Spain, 26; Portugal, 1; Inly, 124; Holland, 18; Belgium, 8; Russia, 26; Poland, 12; Hungary, 7; China, 2; Nova Rota, 8; Peru, 6; Cuba, 6; and Hayti, 1. In addition to the above, 1,042 passengers arrived. addition to the above, 1,042 passengers arrived, of whom 904 were citizens of the United States

London, Feb. 7-6 p. m.—There is tremendous retisement outside of Parliament. Crowds are amaging the streets singing "God Save the peen" and making demonstrations in favor of a Government.—Uable Special.

Too late. No London street mob can save

he harbarous Turk by getting "tremendously mited" of singing "God Save the Queen." hose crowds who throng the streets are not cliders nor men intending to volunteer to fight is Russians; they are only a brawling rabble, who desire war for the sake of the expenditure that cause. But it is too late. The Russian

When "silver is remostetized" into 91-cent pieces, every 91-cent piece will be worth 91 cents. Ice may, by a fictitious pretense, call it a dollar, but it will be 9 cents less than a dollar. It will pay 100-cent dollar debts with 91-cent pieces, but it will not buy 100 cents worth of property.—Journal of the property.—J

erbs say: "Though thou shouldst bray [grind or pound] a [91 per cent.] fool in a mortar with a pestle [the way that druggists pulverize drugs], yet will not his foolishness depart from kim."

Says the Washington Sunday Herald :

cays the washington Sunday Herald:

The fact that the annual Sinking Fund of
\$7,000,000 has been anticipated by the various
secretaries of the Tressary until it amounts to
\$80,000,000, an excess of over \$225,000,000 beyoud the amount required by law, is sufficient
mason alone for the bankrupt, condition of the
tountry. And all this hardship is put upon the
pools in order that the price of Government
wods may be raised in some instances over 100
per cent beyond what they cost the present holdms.

CARTER HARRISON is so anxious to reduce the wice of "rot-gut" to the old soaks among his somitiments that he is urging the reimposition of the income war-tax. Would it not be better if he would exhort the whisky-swigging part of m constituents to join the MURPHY movement adapt the red ribbon? Then they would we the whole price of the whisky. Let "Our CARTER " think of this.

What are railroad monopolists in this country is their brethren in Brazil? A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes from Rio de laneiro that corn can be purchased in Chicago and shipped to Rio by way of New York cheaper than it can be brought from the interior of Brazil over 200 miles of the Dom Pedro railread, and that, too, the best road in the Empire.

The first number of THE TRIBUNE was issued in Circago, Feb. 8, 1840, by E. G. RYAN, now Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Wiscon-sin, who said, in a notice of Horace Greekley's New York Transace some time after, "We wish, brother or neighbor, you had taken another name for your bantling."

Prof. RILEY, the entomologist, has done the United States some service by suggesting the most effective means to employ in the exter-mination of the mination of the grasshopper, potato-bug, and chinch-tug. He has, however, failed to point out a way to exterminate that pestiferous insect known as the gold-bug.

It used to be thought that when the brains Free out the man would die; but an exception must be, made of "91-per-cent" newspapers which get along in vacuum cerebro caput, and keep mechanically repeating "91-per-cent dol-lar" after the last thimbleful of cerebrum is

in the celebrated fight between John Paurix and his editor-in-chief, the former held his antagonist down by adroitly inserting his nose between the latter's teeth. This pleasing stratagem bears a striking resemblance to the manner in which the savage Greeks are subduing the Turks.

A St. Louis paper predicts a general conflict is Europe, and says the war-cloud is already as big as a Chicago girl's hand. No one will place much confidence in this prediction until said var-cloud has attained the size of a St. Louis girl's toe-nail.

It is with unfeigned regret that SITTING BULL hears of the extension of time for the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He believes that the completion of that line would have a tendency to relieve the stringency of the scalp market.

The Journal has not named the nation in which gold and silver are fuil legal-tenders where silver is "a 91-cent dollar." It can't do it; but it keeps repeating its senseless chatter about "a 91-cent dollar," to the disgust of its readers.

A newspaper in a neighboring city remarks that the one point which the Chicago Courts have not decided is, under what circumstances it is not legal to kill a man in Chicago. This is

whisky. It is exceedingly questionable whether they desire the reimposition of the income war-tax in order to chespen whisky for those who are fond of swigging it.

Credit was inadvertently omitted yesterday to be given to the New York Times, from which Col. INCERSOLL'S lecture was copied. The Times contained the fullest and most accurate report of the address.

Senator Gordon received six bullets in his body during the War of the Rebellion. Our troops always meant well enough, but they were frequently swindled in the quality of their

Russia insists that the Conference of the European Powers shall be neld in a small town, and, if necessary, she will raise the armistice long enough to capture a suitable town to hold it in.

When Turkey declared war she relied upon substantial backing from England. The only backing which she received, however, was England's backing out.

Maj. Burke was once a stone-cutter. He seems to have resumed his old trade long enough to construct a monument for the late W. E. CHANDLER. The only returning board that anybody feels

much interest in at present is the daily-recurring matutinal hash. The silver dollar wishes it distinctly under stood that all is not gold that glistens.

PERSONAL It is about time for Mohammed to turn over in his grave.

The statue of John Stuart Mill now ador e embankment at London. The Courier-Journal says that the name Oshkosh is derived from the Wisconsin words "ouch" and "gosh."

Will Constantinople hereafter figure in history as a port of entry, or will the Russians not put their foot in it, after all?

"Alfonso married well-th," says a newspaper wit. "And his wife is said to be jell-th," adds another. At which a third exclaims, "And he is in hell-th." Cardinal Bilio is said to have the best

chance of succeeding the Pope. If he had ever sung in opera we should presume, with all due respect, that his real name was William O'Brien. The man with the ulster occupies an can wear his old trousers every day, and he doesn't care if there is a patch on the knee and the whole rear platform is worn off.

"Phocion" Heward, late editor of the Tuscola (II.) Review, has sued all of his late sub-scribers, and two constables, armed to the teeth and mounted on swift horses, are chasing the deinquents down, of whom the most are Democra and the rest Independents. There is a man in Rockford, in this State,

who advertises himself as a dealer in Pampas and the Perpetual Oc. These are, perhaps, akin to the "frumious bandersnatch" and the "Jabberwock," which, with eyes affame,
Came whiffling through the tulgy wood,
And burbled as it came.

King Humbert is said to be anxious to get Nice and Savoy back from France. In Savoy, the cradle of his family, the people speak Italian, and are in every way more Italian than French. Three years ago a member of the French Assembly from Savoy blew out his brains because his plans to re-

The next best thing to achieving great ness for oneself is to be able to boast of having great ancestors. There is a woman in Washington who lays carpets and hangs curtains for a living, and whose grandmother was a sister of Napoleon Bonaparte. A niece of Gen. Winfield Scott has just been appointed attendant in the ladies' waiting-room of the House of Representatives.

The wives of the late Brigham Young were mable to agree during his life-time, and cannot unable to agree during his life-time, and cannot, of course, be expected to harmonize after his death. They are now quarreling over the estate of the Prophet, and a big lawsuit seems to be in prospect. Between the twenty-five wives and forty-five children the property will look sick,

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript has unearthed a singular prophecy from an old volume of Punch, written at the time when Jenny Lind was singing in America. The article begin electric telegraph." Of course this was merely meant as a joke, but the telephone has since anged it into a prophecy.

It is rumored from St. Petersburg that the Czar is seriously indisposed,—weak and so thin that he sits on pillows and sort cushions to prevent the bones from coming through the skin. He is depressed, too, with a presentiment of his ap-proaching death. No Romanoff has lived beyond 30, and he will be 60 in April. When his sister died, some two years ago, she reminded him of this, and told him he must be prepared to go be-fore he was 60. They say her words made a great

impression upon him then, and now that he is not well they constantly recur to him. It is related as an illustration of Victor Emmanuel's innate politeness that when the Em-peror of Germany visited him they rode out together, and knowing that the Emperor had dim-culty in mounting his horse, Victor had some stairs made for him. He prided himself, despite his size, years, and weight, upon springing lightly in-to the saddle. The Emperor came out to mount, and found two pairs of stairs with two horses be-side them. "What?" said the Emperor, "do you mount in that way?" "Always, sire," replied the Re galantuomo, swinging himself awkwardly off the stairs into the saddle.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg has consented to sing at a private concert next Tuesday afternoon for the benefit of the Hospital for Women and Children. Mr. William Blair has yielded his residence, 230 Michigan avenue, for the occasion. Mr. Strakovch. Miss Kellogg's manager, consents to her appearance for this purpose, and has agreed to furnish the services of several other artists in his tensors of the service. The entire proceeds troupe at the same time. The entire proceeds of the concert will be given to the hospital. The price of tickets has been fixed at \$2. They may

Victor Empanuel. He knew very well that he might fall upon many monarchs and not find another so mild, and he was fond of getting off jokes at the expense of the Re galantuomo.
When the King's death was announced to him,
Plus IX. said, with the old merry twinkle in his eye: "At a cest ce qu'il veut prendre ma place la haut aussi." He seemed to take pleasure in the idea that Victor Emmanuel had gone to paradise before him in order to get his place if he could.— Correspondence New York Tenes.

Secretary Sherman is said to be haunted by a mysterious female, —not a Woman in White exactly, but something of that kind, only she wears a walking-dress instead of a robe de nuit. She flops in upon him now and then, demanding She nops in upon him now and theat, detailed private interviews, and going sulkily away when refused. This remarkable visitation is something after the order of the dog of Vezin, which troubles the German Chancellor. Great men, as a rule, do not seem to keep their skeletons in the closet, but are compelled to carry them around in office hours.

are compelled to carry them around in office hours.

An Albany man, while sojourning in Colorado for his health, had his obituary written up by mistake in the home papers. Whereupon he wrote back correcting the error, and plaintively describing his experiences in that lively country. He said:

'There are three undertakers in town, and as soon as they saw the notice they all waited upon me and were extremely indignant to find me alive. One of them was very bolsterous in his indignation, and insisted that I was trifling with the finer and more sacred feelings of his profession, and had but it keeps repeating its senseless chatter out "a 91-cent dollar," to the disgust of its ders.

I newspaper in a neighboring city remarks a the one point which the Chicago Courts a not legal to kill a man in Chicago. This is a bastruse and sardonic.

Counties of Carroll, Jo Daviess, Ogle, son, and Whiteside constitute the Could District represented at present by sensitive, it is supposed to the sense of RANDE.

A Jury to Try the Desperado Secured Late Yesterday Afternoon.

The Galesburg Ladies Show Little of the Sickly Sentimentality Seen Elsewhere.

State's-Attorney Tunnicliff Recites the Slaughter at Gilson.

Opening Statement of the Counse for the Accused Outlaw.

Law of Hue and Cry. Minor Items of Criminal Intelligence Gleaned by Telegraph,

RANDE. GALESBURG, Knox Co., Ill., Feb. 7.—The efforts to obtain a jury for the trial of Rande were renewed this morning, a second special venire of fifty persons being brought in by the special bailiffs. Taken as an average, they were a very frail lot as to intelligence and apparent good sense, consisting mostly of farmers, blacksmiths, storekeepers, Justices of the Peace, Town Supervisors and Trustees, and the like. Such being the case, and the Illinois statutes in regard to the qualifications of jurors being what they are, it naturally was a tedious operation to secure a lozen good men and true, at once so densely ig norant as to never have heard or read of th Gilson tragedy, and so unprejudiced against

nurderers in the abstract as to allow Frank Rande (or Scott) the one chance in ten thousand of escaping the gallows. The morning proceedings opened with eight jurors accepted by both sides and two taken by the prosecution but not passes upon by the defense. Up to last night the prosecution had used fourteen peremptory challenges, the defense eight.

At the opening of court this morning the at-tendance was moderate, but the body of the court-room rapidly filled up, and by noon it held 400 to 500 persons. For the credit of the women of Galesburg, it must be said that the enormity of Rande's crimes has not elevated him to the position of a melodramatic hero in their eyes. There is a healthy moral tone and an absence of sickly sentimentality about the women of the rural districts, and they neither women of the rural districts, and they neither send bouquets, tracts, or jelly to notorious malefactors, nor make of the trial of a human being for his life an opportunity for displaying new bonnets and gowns. But, for the first time in the history of this case, three or four of the gentler sex were on hand this morning, and took a lively interest in the proceedings. The dingy old Opera-House, in which, in default of a Court-House, Knox County justice is administered, with its low roof, its tawdry frescoing, and paltry drop-scene blocking out the stage, is not a particularly lively place at the best of times, and, while the wearying cross-examination of jurors as to their qualifications went on, the audience yawned, the Judge pulled lazily at his beard, and the prisoner calling read the newspaper. The father of the prisoner, old Malachi Scott, of Fatifield, Ia., an houest-looking farmer of 60 odd, sat behind his son, and paid great attention to the questions put by the attorneys to the jurors.

questions put by the attorneys to the jurors.

The examination Juring the morning was conducted almost entirely by Mr. Price, of this city, for the defense. State's Attorney Tunnicilif took little part in the work, for, between challenges for cause and peremptory orders to stand down, very few of the fish caught in the Sheriff's fara-net came under his consideration. Nearly all the panel were from the neighborhood of Altona, a small town on the opposite side of the county from the scene of the murder. questions put by the attorneys to the jurors. ide of the county from the scene of the murder The questions put to them were of the regular stock order. Have you heard of this case Have you made up your mind that the news-papers told the truth! Are you a church mem-ber! and so on ai nauseam.

AT THE APTERNOON SESSION

the court-room was growded and the examina-tion of jurors went on as before.

At hair-past 3 the defense had accepted the remaining four jurors, but the State's Attorney peremptorily challenged one of these without

examination.

An hour later the jury was filled, the prosecution accepting the four without debate. tion accepting the four without debate.

The jury having been sworn, Mr. Leach, one of counsel assigned for Rande's defense at the time of the arraignment, asked to be excused from further service, as the prisoner had obtained attorneys since that time. The Court granted the request.

STATE'S ATTURNEY TUNNICLIFF
then stated the case for The People as follows:

then stated the case for The People as follows: then stated the case for The People as follows:

It becomes my appropriate duty on this occasion to state to you tee nature of the case you are about to try. The indictment, in substance, alleges that the defendant, Frank Rande, alias Frank Durande, on the 5th day of August, 1877, at and within the County of Knox and State of Illinois, did unlawfully, willfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, by shooting off and discharging a certain loaded revolver and pistol. kill and murder one Charles Beiden. The principle of law upon which the People prosecute the prisoner at the bar for the murder of Beiden is the right at common law of private citizens to arrest a person upon 'hue and cry'' who has committed a felony. Blackstone in his Commentaries, Vol. 2, Book 4, p. 293, lays down this principle in the following ianguage:

p. 293, lays down this principle in the following innguage:

There is yet another species of arrest wherein both officers and private men are concerned, and that is upon a "lue and cry " raised upon a felony committed. A hue is the old common-law process of pursting with horn and with voice all felons and such as have dangerously wounded another. The principal statute relative to this matter is that of Winchester, 13 Edw. I. C. I and 4. which directs that from thenceforth every county shall be so well kept that immediately upon roobcries and felonies committed fresh suit shall be that the county of the county to county, and the felons, and they that keep the top of the felons, and they that keep the top of the follow with hue and cry with a follow with hue and cry with a follow with hue and cry with a felons and they that keep the top of the felons and they that keep the top of the felons and they that keep the top of the felons and they that keep the top of the felons and they that keep the top of the felons and they that keep the top of the felons and they that keep the top of the felons and they that keep the top of the felons and they that keep the top of the felons and they that keep the top of the felons and they that keep the top of the felons and they that keep the top of the felons and they with hue and cry with the felons and felored to the Sheriff. S. M. By Statute 27 kilit, C. 13, no hue and cry is sufficient unless made with both horsemen and footmen. Hue and cry may be raised either by precept of a Justice of the Feace, or by a private man that knows of a cony.

killz. C. 15. no hue and cry is sufficient unless made with both horsemen and footmen. Hue and cry may be raised either by precept of a Justice of the Peace, or by a peace officer, or by a private man that knows of a felony.

This principle of the common law is in force in this State by virtue of the statutes of the State of Illinois (Revised Stâtutes of 1874, page 249).

The principal statutes relative to hue and cry are Westminster 1st, in third year of Edward I., and Winchester, thirteenth year of Edward I., and Winchester, thirteenth year of Edward I., chap. 1, and are not embraced within the exceptions of the statute of our State.

We insust also on the part of the people that no warrant was necessary for his arrest, that the "hue and cry" was a good warrant in law, and that Belden and the other citizens were only doing what the law required them to do when a felony and been committed, viz.: atempting to arrest the felon.

The leading case on this question is Jackson's case in Vol. I Hale's Pleas for the Crown, page 464.

In this case hue and cry was raised, the citizens turned out and attempted to arrest Rande for burglary and larceny committed; he was often called upon to halt, but he refused, and resisted, and killed Belden, one of the pursuers, who had merely called upon him to "halt."

It will be necessary for us, on the part of the people, to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that Rande had committed a burglary or larceny; and that the deceased had turned out with other citizens to try and arrest the burglar Rande when he shot and killed Belden.

It is proper for me to give you a brief summary or abstract of the facts which will be proved to you by the witnesses on the part of the people. On Sabbath morning, Aug. 5, the house of Woodford Pierce, mear Glison, was burglariously entered while the family were at church and 575 in money and other articles of about \$50 stolen. The ofense, we shall show, was committed between Il and 12 o'clock in the forenoon. That about a quarter after Il Hande was seen

money sent to St. Louis, and which was the means of his being subsecuently arrested at Wright's pawnshop in St. Louis.

We shall further show that the prisoner, Rande, was at Elimwood on the day the receipt bears date, the Sd day of August; that he called at a gunshop at Elimwood and procured a ramrod; that the same night the gun-shop was burgiarised revolvers and other articles taken, which were found in the satchel which Rande had at the time he was pursued, and found on the following Monday, and in which Pierce's property was found and identified by the gunsmith as his property stolen on the Friday night of the day Rande got the ramrod. A gun was thrown away by Rande in the pursuit, which the ginsmith identified as the gun stolen from his shop on the Friday night. We shall also trace Rande up from Elimwood to within a mile and a half of Gilson, and identify him by the persons at whose house he took breakfast on the day he shot Belden, and identify him positively. We shall identify him also by numerons wilnesses who saw him on that Sunday while in pursuit and by others who saw him after he had left the house where he breakfasted going in the Harwanier. s mile and a haif of Gilson, and identify him by the persons at whose house he took breakfast on the day he shot Belden, and identify him positively. We shall identify him also by numerous witnesses who saw him on that Sunday while in pursuit and by others who saw him after he had left the house where he breakfasted going in the direction of Gilson, and after he reached the outskirts of the village, with his gnn and satchel, about a quarter before 11 o'clock. We shall track him and prove him at Pierce's house, and also prove positively by several witnesses that he is the identical man who shot and killed Charles Belden. We shall prove his admissions that he took breakfast at the house near Gilson on that Sunday morning, also that he admissions that he took breakfast at the house near Gilson on that Sunday morning, also that he admissions that he took breakfast at the house near Gilson on that Sunday morning, also that he admissions that he took breakfast at the house near Gilson on that We shall prove his admissions that he took breakfast at the house near Gilson on that Sunday morning, also that he admissions that he he for a shall be papers but that express receipt, which he forgot, and that that was what "gave him away."

It will appear from our statement, which will be proven, and from articles found in his possession, that he is a professional burglar and an outlaw, and when arrested was armed with deadly weapons and resisted to the last. This, gentlemen of the jury, is a hasty review or outline of the testimony on the part of the people; what the defense will set up as an excuse or as a defense to this most betnoss crime I cannot say, but if the defects of insanity is interposed as intimated in the adidavit made to secure a continuance, then they virtually must admit that Rande committed, and that under the authority of Jackson's case he had a right upon hue and cry to rebut. If it is attempted to be set up that he killed Belden in self-defense, we reply that Belden was lawfully in pursuit and attempting Much Argument Probable Over the Old

absolute evidence, while as to the killing of Belden there are a perfect cloud of witnesses.

MR. D. P. STUBES

opened for the defense. He said it was hard for any case not to have two sides, and asked the iury to allow him to state what the defense considered the law and facts in the case. After reminding the jury of its duty to look upon the prisoner as innocent, Mr. Stubbs claimed that the prosecution could not prove that Rande was the burglar. Some men had seen him on the porch, and some other person had seen a man leave the neighborhood atterwards, but this was purely excumstantial evidence. He quoted the statutes defining what constituted murder under the laws of Illinois, and said that, even if it could be proved that Rande shot Belden, the State's Attorney could not ask a verdict unless he could also prove Rande to have been the robber. The defense contended that there were two men engaged in the burglary, and that two were chased on the day of the murder. Belden was not a peace officer or constable, and Mr. Stubbs held that

THE LAW OF HUE AND CRY
did not apply. That law prevalled in the days of witchcraft, when men were hanged for sheep-stealing and other minor crimes, and they had grown out of it. No officer had the right to arrest even a felon without a warrant, unless the felony was committed in his presence, and this had been held over and over again by the Supreme Court of Illinois. The people of this State were not bound by old English statutes made 300 years ago. He quoted from 69th Illinois, page 117, the Rafferty case, and said that the Supreme Court decided. On appeal from the Circuit Court of Cook County, that Rafferty was not guilty of murder, because O'Mears attempted to arrest him without a legal warrant, but he neglected to say that Rafferty was not guilty of murder, because O'Mears attempted to arrest him without a legal warrant, but he neglected to say that Rafferty was not guilty of murder, because O'Mears attempted to arrest him without a legal warrant, but he neglected to say that

volvers and bowie-knives.

JUDGE SMITH HERE INTERPOSED.

It was not usual in Illinois to argue a case in making an opening statement. The jury were judges of the law and facts.

Mr. Stubbs quoted Corrigan and Thompson on self-defense, to show that resistance even to death of the execution of an illegal warrant did not make the killing murder. He believed the men in pursuit made a violent and wicked assault on the man in the corn-field, whoever he was, and that he, being treated as a wolf, defended himself even to death, and that the killing was not murder.

ANOTHER DEFENSE

fended himself even to death, and that the killing was not murder.

ANOTHER DEPENSE
they had, if the prosecution proved that Rande was the man, was, that the defense would prove his insanity. He lost his wife ten years ago, and had become melancholy and left his home. His relatives and probably some experts in psychological science would testify to his peculiarities, and there could be no cetter evidence of his insanity than the facts which the State's Attorney said he could prove. They would not set the prisoner free by pronouncing him insane, for the State had asylums for such unfortunates. Mr. Stubs concluded by reminding the jury of the time-honored maxim that it was better to let ninety-nine gullty secape than to condemn one innocent man.

THE JURY.

Bailiff H. J. Hart was then sworn to take charge of the jury, and the Court impressed on them the necessity of keeping out of discussions on the case, and not reading the newspapers or listening to remarks.

papers or listening to remarks.

The witnesses for the prosecution will be

SPRINGFIELD, ILL Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.—The jury in the District Court found Marcus O. Frost, Postmaste of Marshall, Clark County, guilty of intercep ing letters which were written to interested with a young woman. He will be sentence

Thursday next. The Federal Grand Jury indicted James H. Boswell, of Lincoln, for fraudulent bankruptcy, and James E. Eastman for perjury in the same onnection.

Jacob Schauntz was indicted for aiding and abetting Henry Marshall, the defaulting Cash-ier of the First National Bank of Olney, in his

her of the First National Bank of Olney, in his embezzlement of \$50,000.

The Grand Jury adjourned, as, although there iemains much work to do, the too economic policy of the Department of Justice at Wash-ington prevents a long term of this Court, and annually leaves many of the criminal trials to go over for lack of money to pay jurors.

BRUTAL CRIME. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. EAST SAGINAW, Mich. Feb. 7.—On the night f Jan. 7 last the residence of Mrs. Jones and her daughter of 13 years, near Peterboro, Ont., was entered and both females brutally ont., was entered and both females brutally outraged by three ruffins named James Murphy. Hubbs, and McVelly. At the pre-liminary examination a mob attempted to lynch them, and in the melee Murphy escaped. He went to Syracuse, N. Y., and thence came to this city and went to work at a lumber camp on hife River. Officers got on his track, and a Rifle River. Officers got on his track, and Canadian officer, assisted by an officer here, ar rested Murphy last night, and ne passed her to-day en route for Peterboro.

BODY-SNATCHING. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 7.—Dr. A. E. Van Buskirk, of the Fort Wayne Medical College, was indicted by the Grand Jury to-day for steal-ing the body of Deidrich Buck from the Lutheran Cemetery. He was arrested to-night, and gave \$1,000 bonds. His trial for stealing the body of Charles Wright concluded a few days since with a verdict of acquittal.

BURGLARY. BURGLARY.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

Galena, Ill., Feb. 7.—The house-breakers are plying their vocation in Southern Wisconsin just now. Their last exploit was breaking into the residence of Diederich Harms, a wealthy farmer residing between Elmo and Platteville, in Grant County, and making off with the sum of \$410, which they found while runmaging a drawer in Harms' saceping apartment. In the

COMMUTATION REFUSED. HARRISBURG, Feb. 7.—The application of Thomas P. Fisher, the Carbon County Mollis Maguire, for a commutation of the death-sen

STATE AFFAIRS.

SOUTH CAROLINA. COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 7.-The report of th Bond Commission, appointed last June to investigate the bonded debt of South Carolina, was made to the General Assembly to-day. It shows the amount of outstanding consolidation bonds and certificates of stock under the act of Dec. 20, 1873, to be \$4,396,290. Of this amount the Commission report \$1,577,835 unquestionably valid, funded upon vouchers about which there is no dispute. The amount affected by vouchers not issued originally in accordance with law is \$2,818,454. Of this amount about \$800,000 were issued upon valid vouch ers, but were funded along with vouchers con about \$80,000 were issued upon valid vouchers, but were funded along with vouchers considered illegal or tainted with fraud. Amount of vouchers remaining in the Treasury, \$8,728,779, being an overplus of \$1,199. The Funding act of 1873 authorized the consolidation at 50 cents on the dollar. Of the vouchers in the Treasury, \$4,728,623 are found to be valid beyond question, that is, issued according to the law originally, and authorized to be funded by the Consolidation act. The remaining \$3,999,146 vouchers are divided into classes. One is composed of detached coupons, generally if not always cut from the bonds before they were issued from the Treasury and funded by or on behalf of the Financial Board and Financial Agent, towit: Chamberlain, Farker, Scott, and Kempton. These detached coupons were not authorized to be funded by the Consolidation act, and amount to about \$600,000. The others embrace bonds hypothecated by Financial-Agent Kempton in New York after the time limited by law for their hypothecation had expired, the second issued to redeem bills receivable, and both issues of interest on public debts, a few bonds issued to redeem bills receivable, and both issues of the Land Commission bonds. All these are declarad by the report to have been issued without authority of law originally, but anthorized to be funded by the Consolidation act, and amounting to about \$3,400,000.

ROTHER CHANCE FOR FAULINE TO COWHIDE SOMEBODY.

Special Dissatch to The Onicaso Tribune.

Naw York, Feb. 7.—The story is published here that, when ex-Gov. Scott, of South Carolins, was brought to this city, in furtherance of a scheme to make a new issue of bonds, as desired by the ring, Pauline Morkham was used as the final means of persua sion. It is alleged that Scott was treated to the highest life of the metropolis for many days. When it was thought his of bonds head was sufficiently carried away the new issue was proposed to him, also the bringing of the State seal to this city. It is said Scott resisted vigorously. The dining and wining was renewed, but still the Governor refused. At length, vigorously. The dining and wining was renew-ed, but still the Governor refused. At length,

ed, but still the Governor refused. At length, taking advantage of his

FONDNESS FOR PRETTY WOMEN,
it is alleged that the bewitching Pauline was won to the service, on condition that she should receive a percentage of the bonds issued; that Scott was introduced to her in the green-room, and succumbed speedily to her influence, and that, through her persuasions, he yielded to all demands, consented to have the seal brought here, and signed the bonds, which were neatly counted and arranged by the which were neatly counted and arranged by the fair Pauline. This is the way a woman is said to have increased the financial wees of South Carolina. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, who was implicated in the story, denies to a World reporter that there is any truth in it so far as he is concerned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 7.—The Senate adopte memorial to Congress for a practical test of Adams' invention for deepening river channels by forcing the water through a perforated flume laid along the river bed.

It also passed the House bill extending the

State Frison by a commission of two from each Congressional District, with the Governor as Chairman, a donation of 160 acres of land to be required as a condition of location.

The Committee on Public Lands, on memorials of Selah Chamberlain and others, reported in favor of submitting to the people an act providing for the exchange of 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands for Minnesota railway bonds and accrued interest, the land to be exexempt from taxation for seven years after the transfer to the bondholders, or until sold or contracted for sale or lease.

The House bill extending the time for the completion of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad was, under a suspension of the rules, unanimously agreed to.

The Text-Book bill, amending the law of last winter, being a measure supported by the friends of the Merrill contract, was bassed with but one vote to spare. It will probably have a much larger majority in the House.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Grasshopper Relief bill, providing for furnishing \$150,000 worth of seed wheat, and the same goes to the Governor for his signature.

VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 7 .- The bill for the re adjustment of the public debt, under discussion in the Senate nearly a month, passed to-day—21 in the Senate hearly a month, passed to day—at
to 15. The action of the Senate is a death-blow
to the forcible readjusters, who are in a majority in the House, which body is now considering
a Tax bill which, if adopted, would leave but a
small margin for the payment of any debt interest. The difference between the two Houses
will probably be settled by a compromise.

OHIO. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 7 .- In the House, the House bills appropriating \$42,000 to pay for publishing the proposed amendments to the State Constitution last year, and to provide for ascertaining the number of unmarked soldiers' graves in Ohio, were passed.

A bill was introduced to amend the Common-School laws so as to abolish high schools and forbid teaching of other than the English language.

MARYLAND. Annapolis, Feb. 7.-The Committee on Federal Relations in the House of Delegates, to which was referred the memorial of the Hon. Montgomers Blair calling upon Congress to reopen the Electoral question, reported to-day uniavorably on the memorial. Blair being absent, the report was made the special order for Thursday next.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 7 .- The Senate adopt ed a resolution declaring the Tariff bili now under consideration, in proposing to levy duties upon crude or raw materials not produced in this country, and admitting free of duty arti-cies manufactured from the same, is a fatal blow to the manufacturing industries of the nation.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK. New YORK, Feb. 7.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a resolution declaring the causis should be made free at the earliest pos-sible date. A memorial to Congress against the Silver bill was adopted. TEMPERANCE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

MORRIS, Ill., Feb. 4.—The interest in this place in the temperance movement seems to be constantly increasing. Meetings were held every night but one during the past week, and the large hall was filled to overflowing. Sun-day night the attendance was so great that a second meeting was started in the Court-House, and that also was filled.

EXPORT OF TREASURE. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 7.—Sailed, the City of Tokio for Hong-Kong, via Yokohama. Treasure list of the City of Tokio: Mexicans, \$137,-990; trades, \$26,094; gold coin, 900 fine, silver, \$126,199. There were some large orders here for trade dollars, but the coin could not be obtained in time to fill them. The occurrence of the Chinese New Year also stopped some business. FINANCIAL.

Peter Herdie, the Great Lumberman of Williamsport, Pa., in

History of the Extended Operations of This Enterprising Man.

Record of Yesterday's Failures in Various Parts of the Country.

PETER HERDIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Peter Herdic, the dillionaire and great lumber king of Pennsyl-ania, is on the point of failure, if he has not failed aiready, a victim, as he says, to the Sher-man financial policy. Herdic is a remarkable man. Thirty years ago he went to Williamsman. Thirty years ago he went to Williamsport an ignorant boy, unable to read and write, and pulled logs out of the river for a living. He saved every cent he made, and then began to speculate. He first got possession of a flour-mill and saw-mill. The lumber industry was then in its infancy, and he saw the importance of making Williamsport, then a town of 4,000 people, the headquarters of the trade. To prevent logs from being floated to points in Maryland and down the Susquebanna he built a great boom, and it was the heginning of his great fortune. Saw-mills soon lined the river, and all paid toll to him. Hardic pought lands, which rapidly increased in value, and embarked in all sorts of enterprises, which and embarked in all sorts of enterprises, which increased the population and swelled the wealth of the town, which has thus grown to be a city of 25,000 inhabitants, and the most beautiful and prosperous in the State. Herdic's booms sometimes yielded him an annual income averaging \$150,000 to \$200,000, and recently his wealth was estimated at \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. Two thoutimated at \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. Two thousand men are absolutely dependent upon his enterprise. Besides taking a prominent part in all that related to the welfare of his own city (Williamsport), he was engaged in different large enterprises throughout the State, and his name was coupled with so many interests as to become a household word in some parts of Pennsylvania. He is owner of the Herdic rennsylvania. He is owner of the Herdle House at Williamsport, and is at present en-gaged in building six large stores and an Opera-House. Besides, he owns a street railroad, has a large interest in a boom, oil-works, and a rubber factory, and many manufacturing establishments. His estates are so great that a person cannot get to any part of Williamsport without pointing to some portion of his property. He is owner of most of the land between the pointing to some portion of his property. He is owner of most of the land between the Herdic House and Lycoming Creek, and on Pine Creek he has a tract of 23,000 acres of coal lands. All these are assets, and, if they could be made remunerative, would yield enormous profits. His liabilities, however, are not less than \$1,000,000. The immediate cause of this financial embarrassments are judgments to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars entered up against him in the last few weeks. One of these, for \$40,000, is held by Mr. Weightman, of this city, for a loan secured by mortgage. A Mr. Lyon has also entered a judgment for about \$100,000. Mr. Herdic has had accommodation from a number of the Philadelphis banks, but not much of his paper is held at present. He has also obtained large amounts of money, it is said, from Mr. John B. Redding, President of the Lumberman's Bank of Williamsport, and a short time since Mr. Herdic entered between \$600,000 and \$800,000 in mortgages. Every effort is being made to prevent his going under, and the possibility of such an event causes great trepidation in manufacturing and commercial circles. It is understood that he is now in Boston trying to secure means to enable him to weather the gale. He receives great sympathy in his misfortunes.

MILWAUKEE IRON-WORKS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuums.
MILWAUKER, Wis., Feb. 7.—To-day the prop erty of the Milwaukee Iron-Works was sold by order of the United States Court for the benefit of the first and second mortgage bondholder. The property covered by the first mortgage rolling-mill shops, and appurt \$180,000, and was bought by Matt Keenan, C. D. Nash, and D. Ferguson, of this city, trustees of the first bondholders. The property covered by the second mortgage was bought by P. S. Burt, of New Bedford, Mass., Mat Keenan, and J. H. Tweedy, trustees for the second-mortgage, for \$180,000. Property sold in another lot made the entire saie \$361,141, which property cost \$2,300,000. The creditors will reading but a small recomman.

CLEVELAND. Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—The most extensive assignment of the season was made here to-day. It was that of Hallet Bros., proprietors of the Aurora Doliar Store, 210 Superior street, of a imilar store at 92 Woodward avenue, Detroit

similar store at 22 Woodward avenue, Detroit, another at Bay City, Mich., and still another at Norwalk, O. The business done by this firm for the past few years has been simply immense, and their failure creates general surprise. The Assignee is Jonathan R. Gay, and the bond is fixed at \$20,000.

To the Western Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—W. C. Sadd, one of the leading dragonds merchants of Mount Verthe leading dry-goods merchants of Mount Ver-non, O., made an assignment this morning. The assets are estimated at \$12,000; liabilities un-known.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 7.—The firm o GRAYD KAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 7.—The firm of E. G. Stevenson & Co., picture-dealers in this city, made an assignment to-day, naming L. W. Wolcott as Assignee. The figures of assets and liabilities have not been made public yet, but it is reported to be a bad failure. The liabilities probably exceed \$5,000. West End Dry Goods House,

DETROIT. DETROIT, Feb. 7.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the Wyandotte Rolling-Mill Company. The secured liabilities are \$360,000; unsecured, \$65,000. The nominal assets are \$1,000,000. Capital stock, \$324,000.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 7 .- C. J. Fell & Bros., dealers in spices, etc., No. 120 South Front street, have suspended. Liabilities be-lieved to be heavy. The suspension is due to

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 7.—D. H. Brigham & Co., clothiers, who lately failed with liabilities of \$250,000, have compromised with their creditors, paying 40 per cent.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Gov. McCormick, Com NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Gov. McCormick, Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, today had a letter from Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, offering the services of the Columbus Guard, numbering 100 men, to protect the exhibits in the American department at the Exposition. This was declined respectfully, as marines are expected to be furnished by the Navai Department. The Art-Committee is making good progress in the work, and will exhibit its selections here before shipment. Goods are being stored on the Supply and Constitution, which will sail on the 25th linst.

INDIANA POLITICS. INDIANA POLITICS.

Special Dissects to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—The platform of the Nationals, as made public, is simply the declarations of the Democratic Central Committee boiled down, and it is evident that the Association is engineered by Democrats for the purpose of trapping unwary Republicans.

The friends of Schuyler Colfax and Will Cumback are taking active interest in the coming campaign, with a view of sending one of them to the Senate.

SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Literago Tribuna.

Springfield, Ili., Feb. 7.—Gov. Cullom today tendered to Dr. J. M. Gregory, Regent of
the Industrial University, Champaign, the position of Illinois Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. Prof. Gregory has not yet signified his
acceptance. There is still another vacancy in
the representation of the State at the Exposition, and it is reported that the Governor will

ceage.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission so changed the rules for grain inspection. Chicago that, upon a call for a Committee Appeals, the appellant is to deposit \$5 per cload instead of \$3. Commissioner Bogue designated to see if the warehouse-men in cage will not collect on warehouse bill out spection fees, as the railroad companies a collect to-inspection fees in freight-bills.

The Board next month inspects the Spring Division of the Onio & Mississippi Railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA. THE OPERA.

"Aida" was presented last evening to the largest and most brilliant audience of the week. Verdi's latest work improves upon acquaintance and each new performance of it only confirms our previously-stated impression, that when the composer of "Traviata" and "Trovatore" dropped the mere manufacture of melodies, and tuneful arias, and concerted effects, and set his face Wagnerwards by developing the emotional and dramstic qualities concerted effects, and set his face Wagnerwards by developing the emotional and dramatic qualities on his music as well as the fullness and expressive-ness of his instrumentation, he made a long step forwards as compared with his previous work. In the cast of last evening there was but one artist, Miss Cary, who has sung in it here before. When it was first given, Jan. 16, 1874, Torriani appeared in the title role, Miss Cary as Amneris, Campanini as Budgmes. Del Puente as dennagro, the ancient

SPORTING.

BILLIARDS. Rhines won the billiard game last night at Brunswick's, despite the rheumatism from which he was suffering. Honahan's defeat throws that player virtually out of the play-off sub-tourna-

ment.

THE STRIMARY.
CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Twenty fourth game in the tournament for the champloushtp of Chicago played at Brunswick's Hall between Rhines and Honshan, SEIO Brunswick's Hall between Rhines and Honshan, SEIO Brunswick's Hall between Rhines and Honshan, SEIO between Rhines wins in 69 luniage; average, 4.34; best runs, 38, 30, 30. Honshan's score, 201; average, 2.91; best runs, 13, 13, 10. The score:

THE TURF. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7. -At the races of the second, Jack Trigg third. Time, 2:48.

In the mile heats, all ares, the second and third heats were won by Jim Bell over Hatteras, who won the first heat. Time, 1:5134, 2:00, 1:574.

The mile-and-a-quarter dash was won by Incommode, Swanano second, Egypt third., Time, 2:17.

So sweet, so pure, So safe, so sure, So suited to each dental want, The fragrant Sozodont.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, broochitis, whooping-cough, scrofulous humors, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no ope neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs, or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and hiarrhora, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

Golden Opportunity

Madison & Peoria-sts. North Side Dry Goods House, North Clark & Erie-sts.

Hamburg **Embroideries!**

Greatest Bargains Ever Shown in this City.

Hamburg Edgings, % to % inch, 2, 3, 4, and 5 cts.

Hamburg Edgings, % to % inch wide, 6, 7, and 8c.

Hamburg Edgings, % to 1% inches wide, in new and choice patterns, 10 and 12%c.

Hamburg Edgings, 1% to 2% inches wide, heavy, showy patterns, 15 to 20c.

Hamburg Edgings, 2 to 3 inches wide, in rich patterns, 22 to 25c.

500 pieces Hamburg Edgings and Flouncings, 2% to 6 inches wide, in the newest and choicest designs of the season, 30 to 75c—extra good value.

Hamburg Insertions, to match all our Edges,

Ladies' Extra Pine Linen Hdkfs., large size, 12%c.

size, 13%c.
Ladies' Unlaundered Hemstitched Linen
Hdkfs., very fine, 18c, well worth 30c.
1,000 pieces Pique Trimmings, 10c each,
worth 50c.
Genis' Warnet

how do you happen to know than other people that full legal-will be worth 9½ per cent less what country, where both sliver till legal-tenders, do you find the bassing at a discount of 9½ per old? Do tell. And look here, many of the life-insurance comot been crushed or crippled since standard was adopted and sliver Dear dollars and shrinking prices to played smash with them.

meaning but misguided temper in Kentucky are circulating popassage of a State law making for and incompetent as witnesses to voluntary take a pledge of wards violate it. If this law be the result? It may hinder the anxious to earn a living tries, from breaking their pledge, tore likely to prevent them from first place. But the respectable belety do not, as a rule, yearn the bitter of the pledge, in order to escape subpensa, at the bitter plot is brigade and it. Thus would a premium be

Financial Circles Quiet---Country Orders for Currency Light.

Imports and Exports of 1877---Business in Wall Street -Bank Profits.

The Produce Markets Very Irregular-Hogs and Provisions Rasier.

adstuffs Excited by War News .-- A General Advance in Prices, but a Weak Closing.

FINANCIAL.

very department of local finances was dull. The country movement of local Anances was dell.

The country movement of currency has dwindled down to small figures, but the receipts are not equal to the shipments. The offering of negotiable paper is restricted. The packers some time upo made the greater part of their arrangements or accommodation, and the Board of Trade depand for loans is not heavy. The amplications and for loans is not heavy. The appl mand for loans is not heavy. The applications from mercantile customers for new loans are few; renewals are in request to some extent, but far less so than might easily have been anticipated from the difficulty of collections and the slowness of sales. Bankers are pursuing a conservative policy, and although deposits have an upward tendency, discount lines are running down. Rates New York exchange continued to be sold at 80c or \$1,000 discount. The country orders for cur-

ency were light. Clearings were \$2, 700, 000. UNITED STATES TRADE IN 1877. mports and exports for this country for the of December, and for the year 1877, are in the following comparative statement.

tesued by the Bureau of	Statistics.	The values are
apecie values: NERCH 1877—Exports: Domestic Foreign	For the month of December. \$69,058,718 1.196,604	For the 12 months ended Dec. 31. \$607, 532, 228 12, 735, 994
Total	. \$70, 255, 320 . 30, 530, 173	\$620, 268, 222 480, 224, 876
Excess of exports	\$89, 725, 147	\$140,013,346 575,735,804 14,930,825
Imports	\$72,990,890 \$2,580,760	\$590, 666, 629 427, 347, 165
Excess of exports GOLD AND SILVER— Exports: Domestic Foreign	COLN AND BI	\$163, 319, 464 ULLION. \$ 37, 434, 218 10, 883, 006
Imports	8 1,924,454 1,594,425	48, 317, 224 23, 676, 298
Excess of exports Exports: Domestic Foreign	2, 136, 311	\$ 24,640,928 47,973,762 8,380,713
Imports	\$ 3,392,862 11,857,366	\$ 56,354,475 34,471,334
TOTAL MERCHAND	\$ 8,464,504 ISE AND SPI	\$ 21,883,141 CIR.
1877-Exports: Domestic	1 577 055	\$614,966,446

623, 709, 566 23, 311, 538 Total.....\$76, 392, 261 \$647, 021, 104 461, 818, 499 ... \$31, 954, 135 THE NEW YORK MINING BOARD. e Mining Board in New York is prospering at spense of the Stock Exchange. The latter ution, the Herald declares, is moldering under its prohibitory commission law, while adolescent Mining Board is growing into

Total 872, 179, 774

\$668, 585, 446 503, 901, 174

chased for \$50 twelve months since are now th \$300, and the familiar faces of Stock Ex-nge members are daily increasing upon the or of the Board room. The business in mining urities is now much more active than that in cks and bonds listed at the New York Stoci ange. The managers of the Exchange are ached with having driven away this mining less just as they did the gold business years WALL STREET.

As one means of enlivening the duliness in the stock market it is proposed to reduce brokers' commissions to the rates that prevailed before the recent advance. There are said to be more stocks held to-day in Wall street, and owned there, than at any previous time within ten years. The business done, in the continued absence of the public, consists of transfers from one operator to another.

In its financial article of Jan. 24 the London.

In its financial article of Jan. 24 the London Although the Bank of England has lost about a quarter of a million in gold in its export and import operations during the week ended to-day, we believe the Directors would find themselves in a position further to reduce their rate of discount to-morrow, but for the circumstances which have reduced and financial circles everything may be said to be in a state of asspense, but a sharp revival of activity will probably be witnessed if happily means can be found to terminate the war. For momey there is still little or no inquiry, and rates are parely nominal. times says:

PROFITS OF BRITISH BANKS. The North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool, has declared a dividend of 17% per cent for 1877. The Commercial Banking Company, of Sydney, has made dividends amounting to 25 per cent for 1877, and given each officer a bonus of 10 per cent on his salary. The Stourbridge & Kidderminster Banking Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent a year.

Gold was 101% @102 in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 981/2098 cents on the dollar i

	Sizty doys.	Sight.
	Belgium	51674
	France	516%
	Switzerland	51634
	Germany 9454	85%
	Holland 30%	40%
	Austria.	46
	Norway	27/4
	Benmark,	2754
		2754
	GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
	Bid.	Asked.
	United States & of '81	105%
	United States 5-20s of '65	102%
	Libited States 5-159 of 488	108%
9	United States 10-40s	10734
	United States new 5s of '81 10336	103%
	United States new 4568	****
	United States new 4 per cent coupons., 10136	
	BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.	
	Bid.	Asked.
	Chicago City 7 per cent bonds*107%	*10814
	Chicago City 7 per cent Sewerage *107%	*10814
	Cook County 7 per cent Water-Loan*10714	*10814
	Cook County 7 per cent water Loan. 1073 Cook County 7 per cent (Lincoin Park)* 98 City Railway (South Side). 150 City Railway (West Side). 150	-10036
3	City Raflway (South Side)	****
3	City Railway (West Side)	175
		125
	Tredery Insurance Company	116
	Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company	145
	West Division R. R. 7 per cent certf's *103%	6716
		*104%
	*And interest.	经总统公司
	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

TELLEGRAP.

**EW YORE.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York. Feb. 7.—Gold opened at 102½ and closed at 102. Carrying rates, 6 to 3.

Silver at London, 54½ pence. Here silver bars 119 in currency and 116¾ in gold. Silver coin, ¾ 61¾ discount.

Governments closed steady.

Baite securities were dull.

Stocks were irregular, and in the main weak until assa the close, when a firm feeling set in. Prices declined ¾ to 1, the coal stocks being most conspicaeous in the downward movements. In final males the decline was recovered, and the market closed strong, especially for Lake Shore, the Granger stocks, and Western Union. The earnings of the Chicago & Alton Road for January decreased \$7,000, compared with the same month last year. Transactions were \$3,000 shares, of which \$1,000 were Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwestern common, 3,000 preferred, 5,000 St. Pauls, 1,000 Ohlos, 23,000 Lackswanna, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, and 1,500 Western Union.

Money market easy at 5. Prime mercantile pance, 500%.

22) Ken Jersey C. Service Co. 0% Ohlo & Mississippi.
23 D., L. & W.
141 A. & P. Teisgraph.
60% Missouri Pacific.
122 C. B. & Q.
67% Hannibal & St. Jo.
62 Central Pacific bond.
75% Union Pacific bond.
71% U. P. land-grant.
35 U. P. Sinking Fund.

llinois Central. Dieveland & Pittsburg Northwestern Northwestern pfd.... Virginia 6a, old. 30

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Feb. 7. —The following quotations at the Stock Board;
Alpha 104 Kentuck
Belcher 5 Mexican
Best & Belcher 1754 Northern Belle.
Buillon 4 Overman. sted Virginia 234 Ophir.

a 284 Naymond & Ely.

284 Sayrond & Ely.

285 Sayrond & Ely.

286 Sayrond & Ely.

286 Sayrond & Ely.

287 Sayrond & Ely.

287 Sayrond & Ely.

288 Sayrond & Eleber.

288 Sayrond & Eleber.

289 Sayrond & Eleber.

280 Sayrond & Eleber.

280 Sayrond & Eleber.

280 Sayrond & Eleber.

280 Sayrond & Eleber.

281 Sayrond & Eleber.

282 Sayrond & Eleber.

283 Sayrond & Eleber.

284 Tellow Jacket.

284 Orand Prize.

284 Alta.

A dividend of \$2 has been declared on Consoli-ated Virginia; also on California. Grand Prize has declared a dividend \$1. Grand Prize has declared a dividend \$1.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Gold, 102@10234.

Sight exchange of New York at par.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 402.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Consols, money and account, 95 7-16. United States Bonds—'65s, 103%; '67s, 106; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 104%. Erie, 9%: preferred, 22. Paris, Feb. 7.—Hentes, 110f 40c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record The following instruments were ned for Thursday, Feb. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Twenty-fifth at, 150 ft w of Wallace st. af. 50x 125 ft, dated Feb. 5

Milwaukee av., 73 4-10 ft's e of Lincoln st. n e [. 25x118 ft (with other property), dated Jan. f. 25x118 ft (with other property), dated Jan.

29

Unionst, n w corner of Barber st, e f. 257-10x
90 ft, dated Feb. 5.

West Fourteenth st, 117% ft w of Stewart av. n
f. 25x85 ft, dated Feb. 6.

Cornelia st, s e corner of Noble st, n f. 25x128
ft, improved, dated Feb. 4.

Drake av, 234 ft s of West Chicago av, e f. 52x
122 ft, dated Jan. 14.

Milwaukee av, 265 ft s e of Noble st, a w f. 25
x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 4.

Lincoln st, 280 ft n of lowast, w f. 24x125 ft,
dated Feb. 7.

West Seventeenth st, 72 ft e of Wood st, s f.
24x125 ft, dated Feb. 5. 1,350 Lincoln st. 250 ft a of lows st. w f. 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 7.

West Seventeenth st. 72 ft e of Wood st. s f. 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 5.

West Sequenteenth st. 48 ft e of Wood st. s f. 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 5.

Ogden av. 31 4 10 ft s w of Leavitt st. s e f. 25 ft to Taylor st. improved, dated Feb. 4.

NORTH OF GITY LINITS. WITHIN A RADIUS OF SI Dunning at HLES OF THE COURT BOOM.

Dunning at HLES OF THE COURT BOOM.

Lill av. s c corner Racine road, n f. 120x75 ft. dated Feb. 6.

SOUTH OF CITY LINITS. WITHIN A RADIUS OF SI MILES OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Ellis av. 185 ft s of Oskwood av. w f. 15x180 ft. dated Feb. 5. 2,000 SEVEN

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding

9,676 79,286 54,207	1877. 5,047 7,000	1878.	1877.
79, 286 54, 207	5,047	16, 395	
54, 207	7,000		
54, 207		129, 280	12, 255
	34,056		36, 256
18, 132	10, 145	21,059	10,819
1.784	880		********
12,800			13,612
			145, 047
127, 918	31,330		44, 475
24,000	20,000	14,863	20, 270
700,820	146,400	3, 274, 370	687,580
		99	
		9	158
75		587	798
324, 331	140,000	422, 956	9,050
65, 350	50,718		******
100, 148	25, 962	135,000	78,720
2, 551	928		1,761
29,539	8, 118	2,938	2,374
3,931	8, 179	3,912	3,053
1,503	2,663	594	1.511
191.857	135, 113	104, 250	295, 728
	100		50
77, 279	103, 887	85, 339	127, 320
800	1,690	1,050	
2,785	4,553	605	636
	53		50
194	223	725	908
715	400	200	100
2,148	312	4.710	1,054
40, 131	14,680	67, 438	830
	4		
	5		
346	47	2	
	1,346	860	125
300	818		
			127
	18, 132 1, 734 12, 800 298, 440 700, 822 75 824, 831 65, 850 100, 148 2, 551 1, 603 19, 800 2, 785 77, 279 19, 800 2, 785 19, 800 2, 800 2	18, 132	18, 132

onsumption: 1, 161 bu corn, 724 bu rye, 2, 762 bu

bariey.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 7 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars No. 1 soft spring, 37 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected (64 wheat); 8 cars high-mixed corn, 16 cars new do, 17 cars new mixed, 8 cars No. 2 corn, 60 cars rejected, 28 cars no grade (187 corn); 17 cars white oats, 11 cars No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected white ones, 11 cars No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected (29 oats); 8 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars No. 1 barley, 19 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars extra No. 3 do, 2 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 1 car feed (26 barley). Total, 264 cars, or 107, 000 bu. Inspected out: 15, 771 bu wheat, 44, 765 bu corn, 632 bu oats, 15, 325 bu

A new route is open to Europe. It was reported A new route is open to tarope. It was reported yesterday that large quantities of flour have been sold in New York 'for export by cable.' If this statement does not really mean 'ordered by cable for export,' then the recent proposition to build a lard pipe from Chicago to the seaboard is beaten

noillow by the latest novelty. Seriously, the news indicates that Europeans are content to buy Amer-ican flour at current quotations. A postal-card dated Feb. 2, 1878, was sent out from the Chicago Stock-Yards stating that "The market has been very quiet all morning on packers' hogs, but this afternoon buyers are in the yards offering and buying at \$7.70@7.75, though some are holding for higher figures." Probably a slight mistake; 3s have been mistaken for 7s before this

The Chicago produce markets were unusually exthe chicago produce markets were unusually ex-cited and irregular yesterday. The downward tendency of prices, which was especially evident in wheat and provisions the previous evening, was checked by the more decidedly warlike tone of the dispatches from the far East. The British grain markets were stronger, and a decline of about 1 per cent in consols was accepted as an indication that the English people were more than ordinarily excited over the Eastern question. Our wheat excited over the Eastern question. Our wheat market responded by moving up no less than 3c per bu, and corn ranged 1c higher, other breadstuffs being firmer in sympathy. Provisions recovered part of the decline of the previous day, but fell back ere the close. The trading was largely speculative. There were more orders to buy for shipment, but the advance in quotations here was generally greater than the extent to which limits on orders were raised, and that fact hindered activity in shipment. Of course there was more doing than the previous day, but the markets were not near so active as might have been expected, as many operators had been severe losers by believing in an

active as might have been expected, as many operators had been severe losers by believing in an advance, and were wary about investing in the same direction again, while it required a great deal of courage to go short under the circumstances. Hence most of the selling seemed to be done by parties who were already on the long side

stances. Hence most of the selling seemed to be done by parties who were already on the long side of the several deals.

Trade in dry-goods circles was as active as jobbers were warranted in expecting at this stage of the season. Orders for reasortement are coming forward with considerable freedom, and the daily distributions make a very respectable aggregate. Groceries were in fair city and country demand, and the general market again presented a fairly steady tone. Sugars were firm at fully late figures, and rice, sirups, molasses, and teas were also firm. Coffees continue weak and unsettied, and we reduce quotations &c. In the dried-fruit market there was little that is new to note. Domesties were quoted firm all around, while for imported varieties the market again showed a lack of atrength. Fish were quiet and easy. There was nothing new to note in the butter and cheese markets. Good to fancy qualities continue in light supply, and at the moment are firmly held. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood were unchanged. Oils were in fair request and ruled steady.

The demand for lumber was only fair, and the quotations were generally adhered to. Now and then remote yards make concessions, but the general intention seems to be to adhere to the price-list. The outlook for the log crop is not encouraging, and some of the manufacturers are getting "down in the mouth." According to the latest dispatches, there is no snow in the lumber regions of the Northwest, the fall of last week across the lake having all melled away. A few weeks are left in which to expect snow, and many of the desiers think winter will make a good appearance in that time. The abnormal winter has completely apaet the calculations of the loggers, and nuless relief comes soon they will not be able to fill their con-

tracts, and the season for some of them may prove to be one of disaster. The hardware markets were quiet and steady. Wool, broom-corn, hay, and seeds were unchanged. Hides were easier, the competition between dealers, which lately sent prices up, not being so brisk as heretofore. Poultry was easier, the mild weather making it necessary to sell as soon as possible.

Rail freights were quiet, with no reported change in rates, but it is difficult to name figures; it is expected they will rule at about 35c on grain

to New York (per 100 lbs).

to New York (per 100 108).

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Peb. 7.—Receipts—Flour, 13, 313 bris; wheat, 169, 800 bu; corn, 39, 804 bu; cats, 13, 805 bu; cornmeal, 447 pkgs; rye, 2, 250 bu; barley, 1, 650 bu; malt, 2, 250 bu; pork, 793 pkgs; beef, 599 pkgs; cut meats, 4, 158 pkgs; lard, 6, 353 pkgs; whisky, 171 bris. 171 brls.

Exports—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 214,000 bu;

corn, 87, 000 bu; barley, 104, 000 bu.

GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

The following table shows the amount of whe and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports on the dates named:

GRAIN "IN SIGHT."

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the quantities of grain at leading points in the Northwestern States and Canadas: Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley.

Feb. 2, 1978. 5, 118, 900 5, 569, 900 3, 252, 000 6, 468, 000 jan. 26, 1678. 10, 269, 900 5, 878, 000 3, 477, 000 4, 683, 000 Feb. 5, 1877. 11, 892, 60712, 818, 838, 3, 222, 244, 4, 229, 010 Feb. 5, 1876. 17, 318, 1811 4, 716, 143 3, 038, 803 2, 198, 112 Feb. 7, 1875. 12, 118, 1577. 6, 028, 815 2, 528, 111, 17, 54, 698 Feb. 7, 1874. 10, 911, 842 5, 598, 483 2, 738, 010 1, 028, 216 Also, 784,000 bu rye at the close of last week, againg 755,000 bu a week previous, and 1,045, 468 bu a year ago

765,000 bu a week previous and 1,045,485 bu a year ago.

LUMBERING PROSPECTS.

Messrs. Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick have received the following letter from a prominent local commission merchant, written under date of Feb. 5. It shows the situation of the log crop across the lake, and the feeling in regard to it: "From all I can learn, there has been no snow north of Grand Rapids. I met some parties from the Muskegon, who say there is no snow there, also some from the Saginaw, and the same report from that river. I hear the same from the Manis-tee as far north as Clam Lake, and I know there is no snow on the Ludington. To-day it is warm and mild, like a spring day. I tell you the manufac-turers on this side are blue, though I think that at cast 75 per cent of the usual stock will be got out." The letter closes with the remark that if the Green Bay district is in the same condition there are millions in your diamond fields. Other parties, who have been over a part of the same ground, think it doubtful if anything like 75 per ground, think it doubtful if anything like 75 per ground, think it doubtful if anything like to be cent of the crop is rendered available for this next season's sawing. It is not expected that over two-thirds of a crop will be secured at Menominee, where there has been no snow to speak of this

GOODS RECEIVED GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Feb. 7: Siegmund Brudy, 1
case skins; Fowler Brothers, 500 sacks salt; Lyon
& Healy, 3 cases musical instruments; the Adams
& Westlake Manufacturing Company, 185 boxes

PROVISIONS.

Hog Products—were moderately active in the aggregate, and firmer as compared with the previous afteracon, but lower than during the principal session of Wednesday, the late decline of that day being only partially recovered, Hogs were quoted a shade firmer, but the advices from other points were not indicative of much strength in product. Nevertheless, there was a natural reaction from previous weakness, which seemed to have little in common with the strength in breadstuffs: possibly because it was thought that a general war in Europe might diminish instead of increase the demand for stuff in this market. The trading was chiefly for future, the inquiry on shipping account seeming to be very light, which was not necessarily a gauge of the actual fact. The volume of shipments was scalin fair, but receipts from country points are on the increase. PROVISIONS.

points are on the increase.

MESS PORK—Was in moderate request, and advanced
102155 per bri, but closed only 5@10c better than
Wednesday afternoon. Sales were reported of 500 bris Wednesday afternoon. Sales were reported or SOU bras appt as \$10.375; 230 bris seller the month at \$10.375; 250 bris seller month at \$10.375; 82.50 bris seller March at \$10.375; 610.50; and 20.250 bris seller April at \$10.556;0.556;0.575; 510.356;0.40 for spot; \$10.356;0.375; seller February; \$10.425;610.45 seller March; \$10.60 seller April; and \$10.725;610.75 seller

March: \$10.60 seller April; and \$10.725@10.75 seller March: \$10.60 seller April; and \$10.725@10.75 seller March: \$10.60 seller April seller March: \$10.00 seller March: \$7.30 seller March: \$7.25; \$10.00 seller March: \$1.25; \$10.00 seller March: \$1.25; \$10.00 seller March: \$1.25; \$10.00 seller April at \$7.4067.47%. Total: \$1.850 tex. The market closed steady at \$7.2596.71% spot or seller February: \$7.3067.32% seller March: \$7.40% seller April: and \$7.5067.32% seller March: \$1.500 seller March: \$

Shoul Short L and sh. Short Losers, clears. Lose, partcured....\$3.50 \$5.27% \$5.27% \$5.47% \$6.27% \$6.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in moderate demand, and firmer in sympathy with wheat, but without important change in prices, as buyers were unwilling to pay an advance. Sales were reported of 175 bris winters, partly at \$4.8.25; 1,000 bris spring extras, partly at \$4.90@4.00; 200 bris rye flour, partly at \$3.25; and 25 bris buckwheat flour on private terms. Total, 1,500 bris. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$5.50@7.00; good to prime brands of winters, \$2.52@6.00; choice to fine spring, \$5.25@5.75; fair to good spring, \$4.50@5.00; low spring, \$3.00@5.50; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$5.75@6.00; patent springs, \$5.00@5.50; loote to fahey Minnesota springs, \$5.75@6.00; patent springs, \$5.00@5.50; loote to fahey Minnesota springs, \$5.75@6.00; patent springs, \$5.00@5.50; loote to fahey Minnesota springs, \$5.75@6.00; patent springs, \$5.00@5.50; Bran—Was quiet and firm. Sale was made of 10 tons at \$12.00 per ton on track.

at \$12.00 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 20 tons at \$12.50 per ton free on board cars. CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$12.00

Corn. Meal.—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$12.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT.—Was more active and irregularly stronger. The market advanced 3c per bu, and closed 3c above the latest prices of Wednesday. Liverpool reported an advance of about 6d per quarter, and New York was quietly higher, but with some sales at an advance for export. Our receipts were very small, only 64 carloads being inspected into store, and British consoliwavered in a way which induced the great majority to be active to the store of a store of the store of th

Corn was 4624c lower, and not very active. March sold at 39462394c, and May at 4156434c, both closing at the luxide. February closed at 3044c.
Oats were 4c off, closing at 204c for May and 234c for February.

Mess pork was moderately active, closing at 18@174c below the price at 1 o'clock. March closed at \$10.274c \$10.30. April at \$10.42\squares 10.374c and May at \$10.55\squares 10.375c ales 4.000 bris at \$10.42\squares 10.45 Lard was eviden, closing at \$7,25\$7.27% for March, \$7,35\$67.57% for April, and \$7,45\$7.47% for March and \$7,35\$ 2.250 tos at \$7.27% for March and \$7.35 for April.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$1.002.08.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate request and firm.

Some of the low grades are quoted a shade higher. The receipts are very light, and the alipments fair for the winter months. Quotations: Choice green hurl. 65 7c; red-tipped medium do. 525%c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it. 51466c; red-tipped do. 446 51/c; green covers and inside, 41/43/c; stalk braid, 5 66c; red and inferior brush, 41/44/c; crooked, 31/46 1/c. GENERAL MARKETS.

5%c; green covers and inside, 4%35c; stalk braid, 5
68c; red and inferior brush, 41%45c; crooked, 31%6
34c.

BUTTER—The supply of choice and fancy gradescontinues to fall short of the current demand, and the
extreme high prices lately established are well sustained, but a sharp decline by and by is looked for,
and there seems to be a general desire to keep
stocks down to the lowest practicable point. We
quote: Choice to fancy cresmery, 32938c; good to
choice grades, 24%30c; medicum, 15%20c; inferior to
common. 8%12c; roll, 12%20c.

BAGGING—Remains steady and firm. During the
past few days there has been a noticeable improvement in the demand, and there is a more cheerful feeling among the trade. We quote: Stark, 24c;
Brighton A, 23%c; Lewiston, 21%c; Otter Creek,
20c; American, 19%c; buriaps, 4 and 5 bu, 18%15c;
gunnies, single, 14%15c; double, 24%24%c.
CHERSE—Full creams are in small supply, and holders
the in a position to demand extreme prices; but for the
poorer sorts there is a dull and unsettled market. We
quote: Full cream, 12%cs/25%c; part skim, 11%11%c;
full skim, 10%10%c; low grades, 5%8c.

COAL—Met with a small demend at former prices.
Following are the quotations: Lackawanna large egg,
28.50; do nut and range, and small egg, \$6.75; Fiedmont, \$7.50; Blossburg, \$8.00%. 50; BriatHill, \$5.50;
Baltimore & Ohlo, \$4.50cs.00; Illinois, \$3.50cs.00;
COUPERAGE—Sales were reported of 2 cars porkbarrels at \$1.15, and 5 cars and 800 lard tierces at \$1.40
&1.45.

BlisSSED HGGS—Were quiet carly, but packers Barrels at \$1.13, and 0 cars and excess the terror of 1.45.

Dir.SSED HOGS—Were quiet early, but packers subsequently took the offerings at \$4.12\cdot 0.7\cdot 0.7\c

were reported of 609 heat and 14.174.
4.174.
EGGS—Were quiet and easier at 13c for fresh and 12. EGGS—Were quiet and easier at 13c for fresh and 12 @1195c for fruit-lones stock.

FISH—Trade showed some further improvement, but the demand was not up to the average of former years at a like period, and the anxiety to increase sales lead to a renerous shading of prices. We make no change in our list as follows: No. 1 white-fish, per 4-br., \$4.50s4.00; family whitefish, \$2.50 deg. 275; trout, \$2.25s3.50; mackerel, extra, per 4-br., \$13.50; Mo. 1 shore, \$3.50d8.00; select meas, per 4-br., \$13.50; No. 1 shore, \$3.50d8.00; No. 2 shore, 4-br., \$3.60; No. No. 1 shore, \$3.50d8.00; No. 2 shore, 4-br., \$3.60; No. No. 1 shore, \$3.50d8.00; No. 2 shore, 4-br., \$3.60; No. No. 1 shore, \$3.50d8.00; No. 2 shore, 4-br., \$3.60; No. No. 1 shore, \$3.50d8.00; No. 2 shore, 4-br., \$3.60d8.75; On. medium; 1.50d2.00; large family kita, \$1.10g1, 25; George's coldisheate, \$3.50d8.75; George's coldisheate, \$3.50d8.75; George's bank, \$5.00; Large family kita, \$1.10g1, 25; George's coldisheate, split, bris, \$7.00; do, round, bris, \$5.00; do, 4-bris, \$3.50d8. Shore, and blancherring, per box, 30c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples and blackberries are very firm; indeed all descriptions of domestic dried above considerable strength. Imported varieties remain easy. The general market was quoted quiet as follows: Forston-Dates, 5,060-6c; figs, new layers, 106315c; Turkish prunes, old, 84,665-6c; do new, 93,6611c; French do, 1364-6c; raisma layers, new, 81,0662.0c; loose, Muscatel, new, 82,0562.15; Vaiencis, 75,667-8c; Cante currant, 94,67-9c; cisroeid, 106,661-6c; Mochigan new, 63,67-9c; cisroeid, 106,661-6c; Mochigan new, 63,661-6c; Mochiga FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples and blackberries are ery firm; indeed all descriptions of domestic dried

31@39c.
SPICES—Allspice, 18@1856c; cloves, 42@45c; cassia, 24@25c; papper, 155;@16c; nutmegs, No. 1, 95c@\$1.05; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.
SOAF—True Blue, 55;c; German mottled, 55;@55;c; Blue Lily, 55;c; White Liuy, 55;c; White Liuy, 55;c; White Rose, 55;@55;c; Peach Blossom. 7c; Savon imperial, 55;@55;c; HAY—Was dull and easy. Following are to quotations: Timothy, 88, 25;88, 75; No. 2 do, 87, 50; mixed, \$7.00; upland, prairie, \$7.50; No. 1 prairie, \$5.50;@6,00; slough, \$4.50. 57.00; upland prairie, 57.30; No. 1 prairie, 53.309

6.00; slough, 54.50.

HIDES—The market is still unsettled and weak.
Some of the dealers have withdrawn from the street, hence there is less competition. Following are the quotations: City butchers' cows, 5½c; steers, 6½c; green cured, light, 7½c; heavy, 6½c; damaged, 5½g69c; green hides, 5½c; bart cired, 5½g69de; green salted kip, 7½c; green calf, 12c; flint, prime dry kip, calf, and dry hides, 14d=15c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon skins, 45c; sheep belts, wool estimated, 30633c.

120: deacon skins, 450; sneed Dents, wool commissions 206333.

LUMBER—Continues in moderate demand and steady. The snow that fell last week on the Michigan side of the lake has melted, and the prospect for getting the logs down is as uncertain as ever. All the pine regions of the Northwest are destitute of snow, and the season is so far advanced that lumbermen fear they will not be able to get out anything near the quantity of logs destinated to the state of the state

ist and second cient dressed siding	16.0
rst common dressed siding	14.50@15.0
ooring, first common, dressed	25,00@26,0
ooring, second cominon, dressed	22,00@23,0
ooring, third common, dressed	17.0
x boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	34.0
x boards, B. 13 inches and upwards	28.0
x boards, C	18.0
stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25,00@30,0
stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20,00@26.0
stock boards, 12 to 16 inch	15,00(4)17.00
or common stock boards	14,00@15.0
neing, 14 and 16 ft	13.0
ncing. 12, 18, and 20 ft	12.50
mmon boards, 10, 12, and 20 ft.	11.0
mmon boards, 10, 12, and 20 ft	13.0
mmon boards, 14, 16, and 18 ft	12.5
il boards	11.0
mension stuff	11.5
mension stuff, 20 to 30 ft	13.00@17.00
nall timber, 6x6 to 8x8	11.50@16.00
ckets, rough and select	8,00@10.00
ckets, select, dressed and headed	18.0
ingles, 'A' standard	2.00@ 2.25
ingles, 'A 'standard	2,55@ 2.00
ingles. "¡A" choice to extra	2.700 2.90
ingles, No. 1	1.25@ 1.50

Shingles. "A standard. 2.5542.260
Shingles, No. 1.2558.260
Shingles, No. 1.1.2543.1.50
Shingles, No. 1.2542.1.50
Shingles, No. 1.254

GUNPOWDEN-COMMON, 256632C; good do. 38638C; medium, 3648C; good do. 4863SC; fine. 5365SC; fine. 5365SC; fine. 5365SC; fine. 5465SC; fine. 5465SC; fine. 5465SC; fine. 5465SC; fine. 5465SC; fine. 4865SC; fine. 5465SC; fine. 5465

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs, 18,059 25,593 26,589 25,500 Sheep. 1,078 1,366 1,503 1,400 6,204 5,467 1,304

CATTLE—The supply, demand, and general and of prices were much the same as on the previous day. There was a very fair inquiry from shippers, and about the usual call from the home butchers; but there was a required to meet the demand, and Wheat—Sales 295,000 bu, at \$1.051491.0516 for March.

from 1,100 to 1,450 hs, for which the ruling prices were \$3.7024.70. Some choice lots were taken at 1 and was easier, cases being made of 3,000 tes at 1 and was easier, cases being made of 3,000 tes at 1 and was easier, cases being made of 3,000 tes at 2 and 3 and

Extra Beerss—Graded steers weighing 1, 450
Illustration of the control of the con 3.90@4.35 2.60@3.30

| West | State | West |

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—BERYES—A stock train on the Eric Hoad, with about 20 car-loads of cattle and several car-loads of state and several car-loads of sheep, was detained by accident, and there were no fresh offerings of beeves; consequently no trade to speak of: Scar-loads fair Ferans, held over from yesterday, sold at 8s. 7568-0.0, to dress 55 lbs: a car-load fat Missouri steers at 89.50, to dress 55 lbs: a car-load fat Missouri steers 48.95, to dress 55 lbs: city slaughtered beef dul at 87.0098.75; Western dressed slow sale at 85.0098.00, making 11, 100 for 3 days, against 8, 100 same time last week; market quiet and easier; slow sale at 84.7568.25 per 100 lbs, ordinary to choice sheet: several car-loads taken for export at 85.7568.25; 4 car-loads Ohio sheep, 120 lbs, holding at 84.50 per 100 lbs. easier; slow sail at \$4.7050.20 per 100 lbs, ordinary to choice sheep; several car-loads taken for export at \$5.7548.25; 4 car-loads Ohio sheep, 120 lbs, holding at \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

SWINE—Receipts, 8,400, making 17,100 for 3 days, against 12,400 same time last week; market dull and weak; 9 car-loads allve at \$4.3544.65 per 100 lbs.

weak; 9 car-loads alive at \$4.3594.65 per 100 lba.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 7.—Hoos—Dull and lower; weak;
packing to fancy, \$5.3693.90; receipts, 6.600,
Cartle—Good shipping demand for best grades; medium qualities slow; prospect of a decline; prizat to
choice steers, including 1,500 lbs and unwards,
\$4.7595.25; fair to 5004, \$3.2094.60; do, butcher?,
\$3.4984.00; good to choice cows and heliers, \$3.493
3.77; feeding steers, \$3.3593.80; Colorados, \$3.252
5.382:—Steery—Steedy; moderate demand; extra heavy mutton, \$450@4.65; good to choice, \$4.00@4.35; receipts,
1,600.

EAST LIBRITY.

EAST LIBERTY. EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts to-days, 1,07 nead through and 136 of yard stock; total for three days. 1,257 head through and 1,243 yard; prime \$5,2565.50; good, \$4.7565.00; common, \$4.0064.50. Hocs—theolipts to-day, 3,850 head; total for three days, 10,000; Yorkers, \$4.1064.20; Philadelphias, \$4.25 64.32 pp. Banching to 1,256. SHEEF-Receipts to-day, 100 head; total for three lays, 8,700; no sheep sold.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 648; Western, 558. Bacon—Cumberlands, 328; short-ribs, 328; long clear, 208 64; short clear, 308 64; shoulders, 238 64; hams, 448. Lard, 408. Prime mess beef, 838; india mess beef, 91s; extra India mess, 119s. Cheese

India mess user, vis.
68a. Tallow, 40s 6d.
LONDON, Feb. 7.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steadier. Political uneastness renewed. Higher prices asked. LATER—MARK LANE—CATROES off coast—Wheat about 9d dearer: corn about 3d dearer.

Special Disputch to Flas Chicago Tribune.
Livenroot, Feb. 7-11:00 a.m. -FLOUR-No. 1, 28s;
No. 2, 28s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7-11:00 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 26s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 11s; spring. No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 12s; spring. No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 12s 8d; No. 2, 12s 4d; club, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 4d; Corn—New, No. 1, 27s; No. 2, 20s 9d; old, No. 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 28s.

Pzovisions—Pork, 85s. Lard. 40s.

Liverpool, Feb. 7-Latest.—Corrox—Inquiry moderate; 84g664d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000.

BERADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 12s 4d@12s 8d; do club, 12s 7d@13s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 3d@11s; do winter, 11s@11s 8d. Flour—Western canal, 28g22s. Corn—Western mixed, 28s22s 3d; new do, 28s 9d@27s. Oats—American, 3s. Bariey, 3s 11d.

Phas—Canadian, 3ds 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45@50s.

Provisions—Mess pork, 45@50s. Prime mess beef, 83s. Lard—American, 3s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 20s 6d; short do, 30s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 66s.

TALLOW—American, 40s 6d.

Physiology of the provision of the principles of th

REFINED PETROLEUM-98 5d@98 9d. Spirits of Tubpentine-24s 6d@25s. Antweep, Feb. 7.—Petroleum-27s 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York. Feb. 7.—Grain—Influenced by exciting reports from Europe, wheat values advanced sharply on a livelier inquiry for early delivery, mainly for export, with dealings in the collection indicating an improvement of 161156 per bu, closing quite firmly in the option line; rise on earlier transactions of 264c. followed by a decline of about it from the highest point, and leaving off irregularity on a feverish and sensitive market; 108,000 bu Milwaukee spring, including No. 1 Milwankee spring, including No. 1 Milwankee spring, at \$1.31 bid, and \$1.32 asked; No. 2 Milwankee spring at \$1.31 bid, and \$1.32 asked; No. 2 Milwankee spring at \$1.3761.29; de April, \$1.266 1.264; No. 2 Northwestern spring, February option, at \$1.274 bid; 24,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.269 1.264; No. 2 Northwestern spring, February option, at \$1.264 (and \$1.32 asked; no. 2 Northwestern spring, February option, at \$1.264 (and \$1.36 and \$1.32 asked; no. 2 Northwestern spring, February option, at \$1.264 (and \$1.36 and \$1.32 asked; no. 2 Northwestern spring, February option, at \$1.264 (and \$1.36 and \$1.32 asked; no. 2 Northwestern, spring, February option, at \$1.264 (and \$1.36 and \$1.38 and \$1.200 (and \$1.36 and \$1.38 and \$1.200 (and \$1.36 and \$1.38 and \$1.200 (and \$1.36 and \$1.3

The for fair refluing Cuba, and The for good do; refined in good request at rather firmer prices, with cut loaf quoted at 10%c.

William—Wanted at \$1.07, with \$1.08 asked; no sales reported.

Fraights—Wartalk in the ascendancy in maritime

alow in nearly all lines; yet rates generally quoted Ready: Bodury for account of the policy in the and provisions; for Liverpool, charge sail. 24,000 bu wheat at 36 154 per quarter.

To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—COTTON—Easy; 61-11 course barely steady; February, 10.92210.57
1 coal 1.032 April 1.1520 1.165 (May 1).

633-6: No. I do. 4046; mixed Western, 30q; white Western, 30k; 3046; May.

Hay-Unchanged.

Hoys-Steady and upchanged.

GROCKRISS-Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, 17Mc; jobbing, 1446-49le in gold. Sucar strong; fair to good redning, 756274c; prime, 750; redned firm; by 1600-50; Molassas-New Orleans-Steady, with a fair demand at 25650c. Rice steady.

Paradle M. Meany: crude, 750; redned, 12Mc; cases, 16618Mc; united 6156308Mc.

Tallow-Steady; Tide.

Spratts of TurnerNix-Steady and unchanged.

Eugs-Heavy; Western, 10218Mc.

Ergorusous-Mess pork, 114-641Mc.

Beef quiet.

Dressed hous-frimer; Western, 45656; Western long cases of the primer; Mc. Service and Prime steam heavy at \$1.03667.07%.

NEW OBLEANS. Feb. 7.—Flours-Good demand at New Obleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.-Flour-Good demand at full prices.

Grain-Corn strong and higher; white, 49650c. Oats
quiet, but firm; 33c.
CONN-Maal-Active and firm.
HAY-Quiet, but firm; ordinary, \$13,00@14.00; prime,
\$15.00616.00; choice, \$18.00.
WHINKY-Quiet, rectified Louisiana, \$1.01@1.03;
Western, \$1.0061.03; Whisex — Oniet rectified Louisiana, \$1.0161.08; Western, \$1.0761.10.
Phovisions—Purk—Demand fair, and market farm; \$11.5061.10. Bulk meats—Market easy; shoulders, loose, 4c; packed, 456; clear rib, 556; clear, 6c. Bacon quiet and weakt shoulders, 656; clear rib, 756; clear, 756; GROCKRES—Coffee strong and higher; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 1546-1856; in gold. Sugar in good demand and at full prices; common to good common, 5686; fair to fully fair, 6665(c; prime to choice, 7675c; yellow clarified, 86854c. Moiasas quiet but firm; common, 17620c; fair, 24625c. Rice steady, with a fair demand; 556656c.
BEAN—Steady; 95c

Bran-Steady; 05c

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 7.—FLOUR—Quiet.

Grain—Closes with wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan, cash. \$1.22; extra do. \$1.26; amber Michigan, cash. \$1.23%; No. 1 red winter, \$1.22; No. 2 do. cash. \$1.10%; March. \$1.23%; No. 1 red winter, \$1.22; No. 2 do. cash. \$1.10%; March \$1.20; rejected, \$1.00; No. 2 spring, \$1.08. Closes with corn quiet; high mixed, 41%c; No. 2 cash, 41c; March \$3c; May, 45%c; No. 2 white. 44c; rejected, 37%c; damaged, 33%c. Oats dull; no sales,

RESIDENT SOURCE STATES WHERE, 9,000 bu: corn. BROWNERS SOURCE STATES SOURCE SOU

25c.
EGOS-Quiet and weak; Western, 17c.
Chrasz-Firm; Western, 124-6615c.
Patraclaum-Market dull; relined, 12c; crude, 10c.
Whirky-Western, 51.00 bu; corn, 88,000 bu; oata, 0,000 bu.

87. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Feb. 7. — Cotton—Unchanged.
Flour—Held higher, but no advance.
Graix—Wheat excited and higher: No. 3 red.
51. 174681-18 cash: \$1.1861.1956 March: \$1.18465
1.1946-1.196 April: No. 2 spring; \$1.0381.0356.0070 better: 4656400c cash: 4056600c February; 40566410c February; 4056610c February; 4056610c February.

Rya quiet: 50567
WHISKY—Steady: \$1.03
Provisions—Fork dull and lower: jobbing, \$10.656
10.75 cash: \$10.85610.90 March. Lard frimer; 746.
Drysalt meat dull: only job trade. Bacon lower: 4866
456: \$6.2566.35; \$6.50.
RROSIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn.
28,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; barley, 4.000 bu.
CINCINNATI.

CINCI

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western excited and higher: Pennsylvania red, 81.2861.30; No. 2 winter red Western,

Segios: remand, and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.
BUTTER—Choice, firm, and in demand; roll, 18220c
packed. 206/22c.
PETROLEUN—Quiet and nominal; refined, 124c.
COFFEE—More steady; Rio cargoes, 1446175; c.
Watsay—Quiet and nominally unchanged at \$1.0846

Patroleum-Quiet and nominal; refined, 124c.
Coffree-More steady; Rio cargoes, 145c3174c.
Whisky-Quiet and nominally unchanged at \$1.08468.
1.08.

MILWAUKEE. Feb. 7.—Flour-Quiet and unchanged.
Graix-Wheat unsettled; advanced 25c; closed casier; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.10; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.09; No. 2 do. \$1.034; February, \$1.054; Narch, \$1.034; No. 3, 59c. Corn stronger; scarce; No. 2, 40c. (ats stronger; No. 2, 235c. Kye firm and highest scarce; No. 3, 40c. (ats stronger; No. 2, 235c. Kye firm and highest scarce; No. 2, 40c. (ats stronger; No. 2, 235c. Kye firm and highest scarce; No. 2, 40c. (ats stronger; No. 2, 235c. Kye firm and highest scarce; No. 2, 40c. (ats stronger; No. 2, 235c. Kye firm and highest scarce; No. 2, 235c. Kye firm and highest scarce; No. 2, 235c. Kye firm and highest scarce; No. 2, 235c. Kye firm; No. 2, 10c. (ats. 4). The scarce of the scarce of

COTTON.

GALVESTON. Feb. 7.—COTTON—Easy; middling, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)et; net receipts, 1,499 bales; sales, 1,175; exports coastwise, 647.

MOBILE, Feb. 7.—COTTON—Quiet and easy; middling, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)et; net receipts, 1,265 bales; sales, 2,000; exports coastwise, 1,581.

\$\times \times \time COTTON.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—PETROLEUM—Market un-changed; standard white, 110 test. 12c.
PITTEBURG, Feb. 7.—PETROLEUM—Crude steady; \$1.88% at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined weak; 12c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY-GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Business moderate with package houses: cotton goods quiet and steady: prints moving slowly; ginghams in good demand; well sold up; fancy hosiery fairly active; men's wear of woolens in light demand; foreign goods quiet; shawls in limited request. TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 7.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-Firm at 30c.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—I clip the following from your columns of this morning, in speaking of Col. Ingersoll's New York lecture upon the Bible and Christianity:

It is the question of good taste and a proper regard for the views and feelings of others that most concerns Col. Ingersoll's friends.

And is a man to suppress what he considers the trath out of "regard for the views and feelings of others"?

lieves and feels that the Bible and the Can system of religion are both drawbacks and derances, as well to the progress as to the peak happiness of mankind.

And is he to suppress his honest convis simply because they war with those of some friends? Were he to do this, would be be an est man? Is it not rather his duty, entartia the views which he does, to speak out and let if be heard?
The fact of his being in opposition to the

The fact of me and the revidence are argument of Christendom is neither evidence are argument that Christendom is right and he wrong; most than would be the voice of Buddhism should declaim, upon the banks of the Ganges, in opposition to Buddhistic idols.

H. Thatra CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

CHAMPAIGN, III., Feb. 6.—In The Tair Saturday last there appeared a dispas-dently copied from an evening paper, at flected seriously upon the financial star flected seriously upon the financial star flected seriously upon the financial standing of this county. The dispatch sets forth that the indebtedness of Champaign County is searly or quite \$6,000,000, or over one-half the issessed valuation of the property of the county. The total assessment of the county is over \$10,000, and, as is well known, is based upon an actual cash value of 50 per cent of the property. The whole statement, both as to its indebtedness and taxation, is grossly misstated and overestimated. Loan-brokers and abstractes of records say that at least one-fourth the mortgages have been paid off, but that, with neglect too common, the mortgages have been paid off, but that, with a neglect do file their releases for record. A great many of the bonds given for balts. great many of the bonds given for buddle schoolhouses, railroads, and other improvements, have been paid, but of which the county records give no account. As a fact which can be substantiated by proof, Champaire County is less heavily mortgaged than any county as

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Cambercepted. Sunday excepted. | Montay

CHIOAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Passenger (daily)

Capress

(10:00 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 10:00 p. 10:00 p. 10:00 p. m. 10:00 p.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through between care cand Council Bluffs, on the train learing China is 10:30 a.

No other road runs Pullman or any other femal hotel cars west of Chicago.

9-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie es.

--Depot corner of Canai and Kinzie es.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCT BATT Trains. Mendota & Galesburg Express. 7:22 am 7345 h Ottawa & Streator Express. 7:22 am 7345 h Rockford & Freeport Express. 7:20 am 7345 h Dubuque & Sloux City Express 70:00 am 735 h Pacific Fast Express. 70:00 am 735 h Night Express 10:00 p.m. 16:50 a.m. 16:50 a. Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman is visible Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLE LITE Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Dep

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIE AND ON KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LI Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. br. Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolp Leave. | Arriva

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILVAL. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta Ticks

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. ILROAD.

t, fout of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secondTicket office, 131 Randolph-st., near clark.

o On Saturday night runs to Centralia only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILEOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-accessated to the dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Leave. Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line). • 7:00 a. m. • 9:55 a. B. bay Express. • 9:00 a. m. • 7:50 b. B. Kalamsaco Accommodation. • 8:55 g. m. • 0:00 a. R. Atlantic Express (dairy). • 5:15 p. m. • 1 2:00 a. B. Night Express (dairy). • 9:00 p. m. • 9:03 a. B.

FITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAL Depot. corner Canal and Madison sts. Treket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Science BALTIMORE & OHIO. Prains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Morroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Paimer Head Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arriva

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS B B
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroli-sts. West and
Depart.

KANKAKEB LINE Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-scale

Cinetanati, Indisnapolis & Depart. Arrisa

Cinetanati, Indisnapolis & 9.50 a. m. 2005 a. m. 7.012

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILSOLD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Dan Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman filose Omaha, Leaven with & Atch Ex *10:15 a m. * 4:00 p. Peru Accommodation...... *5:00p.m. temperature (10:00 p. m. temperatur MISCELLANEOUS. Mr. H. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Grange, Briss. Paris, is soie agent for this paper in France. INJECTION CADET

INJECTION by Druggista Brogywises. Hygienic, Infallible ar Preservative. DNUU

of others "?
Suppose the discoverers of new light and truths in the past had acted upon this theory, where would the world be to-day?

Mr. Ingersoll, like many others, honestly be-

The dining hall in co bepot at 8t. Louis is a for citizens of the Etayel that way that a stood. The St. Louis had only the fines in

Failure of the Ma on Eastern Rate Lake Shere

THE RAIL

Existing Contracts "One-Legged

Building in the Oil Res COULDN'T The meeting of railroad Grand Pacific Hotel in this days, for the purpose of a of affairs in regard to Ea and establish again unifor dicted in yesterday's This After two days' hard labor through haying succeeded

without having succeeded ment whatever, and all be lieutenants acted just as 7 would. They refused to a was calculated to bring ab There is but one more hoj disgraceful state of affairs. disgraceful state of anal freight rates will be adju-trunk-line Presidents with the "cantankerous" ever, thal the man

When the meeting cor line Commissioners, Messi reported that the contract the various roads had be They refused to make pu-outstanding contracts, as this matter should be fre-they stated that the contra-sylvantum as had been dustanding contracts, as this matter should be tre they stated that the contract of them would expire. The contracts on flo sive, and some of them would expire of the contracts on flo sive, and some of expire until July. They maintern the contracts of the compliance of the compliance of the compliance of the contract of the cont

he refrained from voting, derbit's or his traffic mana directing finger in too clea Atter the proposition among the various roads homment was had until ? On reassembling, the I whom was referred the man which to establish rates the reported that, masmuch a towards setting the diffic tracts, it would not be exceptibilen regular rates, stances it would not be not all. John Newell, of the Sunthern, who had deferred. nacoubtedly Mr. Vande ratiroad managers present enough during the last fee shares, and they refused became evident that nothing the last less than the shall way introduction, which was unanimor Resolved, That Messa. Fix all to report, the proceedings trunk line Presidents for ruthis meeting be adjourned Chaffunau, that, pending all Chairman; that, pending ad binds itself to make no more Before adjourning, the by Commissioner Fink:
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General Tras

General Tras

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Commissioner Finis atis
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ple, rapid, and easy. O of attention. The consist feet long, and from in diameter are placed and from twelve to fitte varying. In these logs teen by afteen and one-teen by afteen and one-teen by afteen and wedged. These very by their length the grad On the tap of these vert to which the rails are sonds squarely against ones account of the teen inches the first of the state of the squarely against ones and horizontal pleed here on which the kept firmly in nosition. feet and a half below the twenty-two inches apart of the said of

Special Disputch to St. Louis, Feb. 7.
nected by rail with K tain, by March 15. Yeare the owners of the with the St. Louis rails. It will take \$12.

at the Bible and the Chr

Pullman or any other form of

GTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., eenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 39 Clark

| Leave. | Arrive.

* 7:55 a. m. * 7:55p. m. *10:10a. m. * 4:00p. m. .. . 5:COp. m. 10:45a. m.

WAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

NOIS CENTRAL R. II.ROAD. Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. fice, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

GAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st., 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Han Pacific Hotel, and at Paimer House.

and Air Line) 7:00 a m. 6:55 p. m. 9:00 a m. 7:40 p. m. 46:55 p. m. (alily) 8:15 p. m. 10:30 a m. 9:00 p. m. 18:45 a m.

PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotal.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

rom Exposition Building, foot of Montet Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House,
c, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

of Clinton and Kokomo Line.)
of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

Depart. Arriva.

KANKAKEB LINE.
Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-s

OK ISLAND & PACIFIO RAILEDAD of Van Suren and Sherman-sts. Ticked 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

by Druggiste
Rverywhere

MISCELLANEOUS. HLER, 18 rue de la Grange, Bat agent for this paper in France. JECTION CADET

Leave. | Arrive.

8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. \$ 9:40p. m. \$ 6:40p. m.

"One-Legged" Railway Now II., Feb. 6.—In THE TRIBUNE OF Building in the Pennsylvania Oil Region.

THE RAILROADS.

on Eastern Freight

Rates.

Lake Shore Being the

Cause.

COULDN'T AGREE.

The meeting of railroad managers held at the case Pacific Hotel in this city during the last two bys, for the purpose of ending the unsettled state of affairs in regard to East-bound freight rates, as establish again uniform rates, freentleed, as preceded in yesterday's Tribuna, in a grand fizzle intertwo days' hard labor the meeting adjourned without having succeeded in effecting any arrangement whatever, and all because Mr. Vanderbilt's sectensiat acted just as The Tribuna said they would. They refused to agree to anything which are calculated to bring about peace and harmony. There is but one more hope left that the present disgraceful state of affairs in regard to East-bought freight rates will be adjusted, and that is that the freight rates will be adjusted, and that is that the resum. It is claimed by many that wanderbilt really wishes to have the rates re-established, and that his licutemants at the meeting yesterday and the day before acted contrary to his desire. It is hardly probable, however, that the managers of the Lake Shore & earthers would Canada Southern would

rer, that the managers of the Lake Shore & fichigan Southern and Canada Southern would are taken the stand they did without orders from

seen, that the managers of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Canada Southern would have taken the stand they did without orders from their chief.

When the meeting convened yesterday, the trunk-line Commissioners, Messrs. Fink and Guliford, reported that the contracts handed in to them by the various roads had been examined by them. They refused to make public the exact amount of outstanding contracts, as it was understood that this nature should be treated confidentially, but this patter should be treated confidentially, but they stated that the contracts on grain were not as criteriare as had been supposed, and most of them would expire within two months. The contracts on flour were more extensive, and some of them would not expire until July. They felt confident that he unform rites could be established until these contracts had been disposed of in a satisfactory manner. The only way, in their opinion, in which this could be seemplished was in dividing the contracts proportionately among the various lines, and they introduce proposed that such action be taken. Inter a leng debate, a vote was taken on the proposition, and it showed that vineteen roads were in the of it had not a gathest it. This one was the lake Store & Michigan Southern, pleaded the baoy-act, along titals he had no instructions from his suprisor to give away a portion of his contracts. In also claimed that he was not quite confident whether the contracts could be legally divided mong the various roads. As nothing could be seen without a unanimous vote, of course the possition failed.

In Newell's action came in for a great deal of condemnstion, and was denounced in the stronpess, term. His eccases were declared to be frivolous, as had, plenty of time previous to the meeting to the same power, but, as Mr. Philinghad, it was a substituted to a substitute of the proposition failed.

In Newell's action came in for a great deal of condemnstion, and was denounced in the stronpess town in the proposition to divide the contracts are the proposi

atchled by Vanderbiit have enough contracts on ad to last them until the opening of navigation, would have been so nice to have the roads which I none or few contracts to maintain high rates at dich they could get but little business. This was conbtedly Mr. Vanderbiit's scheme, but the

which they could get but little business. This was anconbetely Mr. Vanderbilt's scheme, but the militard managers present had undoubtedly learned enough during the hast few weeks to look out for stares, and they refused to be taken in. When it became evident that nothing could be accomplished by this meeting, Mr. L. J. Sengeant, of the Grand Trank Railway, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

**Desired, That Messra. Fink and Gullford be requested to represent the proceedings at these conferences to the makeline Presidents for rurther instructions, and that his meeting be adjourned subject to the call of the Cadriman that, pending adjournment, each Company has fised to make no more time confracts.

**Before adjourning, the following notice was read by Commissioner First:

**Solice is hereby given to the Western connections of his trunk lines that, from this day on, the trunk lines will be no party to any time contracts for any given quantity of freight made ov any of the Western connections, their agents, or any of the line agents; arther, that the trunk lines will become no mailtain the western connections, their agents of the history that the commission of the Western Connections; and in case that and Commistee fails to establish a rate, the trunk lines reserve the right to establish as rate, the trunk lines at they may see fit over their own roads, and to more them on all their connections.

Commissioner of Trunk Lines.

The Grand Trunk Reilway Commany hereby gives

Commissioner of Trunk Lines.

The Grand Trunk Resilway Company hereby gives unter that they will act in concert with the trunk lines unter the trunk lines under the above notice as may be trunk lines under the above notice as may be trunk lines under the above notice as may be trunk lines under the above notice as may be upsed upon from time to time.

J. Shardhart.

General Traffic Manager Grand Trunk.

Under the above action no further contracts can be made, creept clandestruely, by dating them back, but the rater remain as unsettled as heretofore. The quotations yesterday were 30 cents on train from Chango to New York. This rate will probably rule, until some arrangement is made which stops the present freight war.

Commissioner Fink stated to a Trunkung reporter has evening that the system of making time contracts by railroad companies cannot be too much condemned. To this system was due all the truble which had been experienced in regard to freight rates during the last year. He was determined to put his foot upon the neck of any Company that would make new contracts hereafter, in felt confident that some satisfactor; arrangement would be made in New York next Monday, and that Vanderbilt would force his roads, which defeated a settlement at this meeting, to accede to any trangement that is calculated to end the trubles which have made railroad business unput in the contracts hereafter and the realists which have made railroad business unput has the calculated to end the trubles which have made railroad business unput has the calculated to any the realists which have made railroad business unput has the calculated to a calculated the last few months. A ONE-LEGGED RAILROAD.

A ONE-LEGGED RAILEOAD.

The "one-legged" railway now outliding in the Braiford (Pa.) oil region is attracting a good deal of attention. The construction of the road is simple, rapid, and easy. On the hard ground logs at feet long, and from a foot and half to two feet in diameter are placed at right angies to the line, and from twelve to fitteen feet apart, the distance maring. In these logs vertical sawed posts, four-teen by fifteen and one-half inches, are dovetailed asi wedged. These verticals vary in height, and by their length the grade of the road is regulated. On the tap of these verticals the horizontal pieces to which the rails are spiked are haid, with their ends squarely against one another. These sleepers are ten inches by fifteen and one-half in thekoses. By a proper arrangement of vertical hand horizontal pieces of timber, the times on which the rails are laid are left and as half below the top of the iron rail, and trents fraily in nosition, and two wooden rails, three left and a hilf below the top of the iron rail, and trents rails are favoured and the samp ground piles are driven. On this one rail a saddle-shaped are insumed and supported by two wheels, doubt flanges. The gondola car now mounted on the portion of the road completed is twenty-two feet long, nine feet wide, and weighs over 7,000 bounds. The car is a double-docker, there being hom for freight in the body of the car and on each side of the saddle. Twenty-two lines below a pluce tangent to the upper wheels, at the lowest point of sheir circumference, four smaller wheels are placed in a horizontal position. The wheels are attached to standards connected with the iron fame-work of the car.

ARKANSAS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

87. Louis, Feb. 7.—Searcy, Ark., will be connected by rail with Kensett, on the Iron Mountain, by March 15. Yornell & Bros., of Searcy, are the owners of the road, and have contracted with the St. Louis Bolt & Iron Works for the rails. It will take \$12,000 to complete the road.

the fining-hall in connection with the new Union set at St. Louis is a feature in the conveniences utilizens of the East who are compelled to that way that should be generally under-The St. Louis Union Depot Dining-Hall is the finest institution of the kind in this

etc. The conveniences are so complete that travelers remaining over at St. Louis only one day have no occasion to go to the expense of bus or carriage hire to be driven to a second-class hotel in that city, everything needful being readily obtained at the dining-hall, and at a moderate expense. The bill-of-fare is as fine as that presented by any of the most aristocratic hotels in America. salure of the Managers to Agree

Enting Contracts on the Part of the THE TIFFANY REFRIGERATOR CARS THE TIFFANY REFRIGERATOR CARS
The Tiffany refrigerator ear has come to be looked upon as the favorite one for the shipment of
dressed beef, and apples, oranges, and other fruits.
They are always reliable, and goods shipped in
them arrive at their destination in the freshest
condition. Several of these cars are now being
built here for the fruit trade from Florida to New
York. A number of these cars are now success. York. A number of these cars are now successfully being used in the orange trade from Philadelphia and the apple trade from Missouri. Kansas, and Colorado. Several car-loads of dried beef are taken to Eastern cities every week, always arriving there in prime condition.

EXPORT BUSINESS DURING 1877. The export business by all the lines from Chicago to Europe during 1877 was as follows:

.309, 185 Decrease in 1877.....

The regular monthly meeting of the Erie & North Shore Fast Freight Line was held at the Palmer House in this city yesterday. The anditing of accounts was the only business transacted. The Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad is now running regular trains from Atchison to Concordia, 155 miles west of Atchison.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Has Some Experience with the Chinese—The Action the Corners Took.

Toledo Blade.

CONFEDERT X ROADS (Wich is in the State of

Rentucky), Jan. 27, 1878.—The Corners is agitated from centre to circumference. The Corners hez bin invadid and her dignity hez bin sot on. A week ago last Toosday a horde of ignerent, degradid, and slavish Chinese arrived here, and pitched ther tents about a mile from the village and went camly to work on the Cross-Roads & Secessionville Rairoad. The circumstances wuz something like these. The niggers, wich is the nateral worker uv this region, refoosed to go on the road, becoz they hev ther farms and things to attend to, and the hev ther farms and things to attend to, and the proud Cawcashen uv coarse refoosed to quit the comfortable fire at Bascom's to engage in any menyel pursoot. Ez the company hez to hev the road built by a certin time to sekoor a State subsidy, the mersenary and graspin Directors sent to Californy and imported about four hundred heathen, who, in ther blindnis, bow down to wood and stone.

We wuz warned in time. Two weeks ago I got this dispatch:

We will warned in lime. I wo weeks ago I got this dispatch:
RAT CATCHER'S S'LOON, SAN FRANCISCO.—To P. V. Nasby, Labor Champion: Four hundred godlis Chinese on ther way to the Corners. These pagans bev undermined the religion and labor uv Californy, and are movin on Kentacky. They worship idols, and work for 50 cents a day. We'll be d—d ef we stand it. Kill the cussed heathen. Stand up for labor and religion.

PATEY M'GONIGLE,
JINMY PETERS,
(Liverpool Pit)
TEDDY O'LAFFERTY,
(Proprietor Rat Pit)
SHAMUS O'SHAUGHNESSY.
Committee.

The frekenters uv Bascom's will never allow The frekenters uv Bascom's will never allow this kind uv an insult to ther relijus feelins, and demandid to be led again 'em to wunst, that they mite make it lively for 'em. They clinked their glasses in yoonison, and swore that the Cross-roads shoold never be defiled with heathen, and the entire Corners rose ez one man to compass their destruckshen. Jist then the clarion vole uv Bascom wuz heard above the howis uv the excitid populis. "Wait," said he: "do nothin' rash. Wait heard above the howis uv the excitid populis.

"Wait," said he; "do nothin rash. Wait and see whether them off-scourins intend to spend their earnins at my bar. Ef they will we must put up with ther heathenism. Ef not, the wrath uv a outraged community must be visited upon them. In the meantime, let trusty men go and see wat plunder they hev in their cabins."

trusty men go and see wat plunder they hev in their cabins."

I went to interview them. They wuz all diggin away at the sand bank. Selectin an able-bodied one, I asked him wat his yews wuz on the suvrinty uv the States. How did he like the climate? He kept on digrin. Wat wuz his noehen uv the silver question? Still he dug. Wuz he a supporter uv President Hayes' polisy? That fetched him. He never stopped his infernal diggin—we can't understand this kind uv thing here at the Gorners, we stop work easy enough—he ansered without lookin up:

"Melikin man go hellee—Chinaman wolk for wages."

HOUSEHOLD MYSTERY.

The Injured Heirs of Thomas Lord Unfold Their Tale of Woe.

Origin, Growth, and Grounds of Their Suspicions About Mrs. Hicks.

The children of Mr. Thomas Lord have inva-riably refused—up to the time, at least, of their father making the affidavit upon which the profather making the affidavit upon which the pro-ceedings under the Commission of Lunacy were enjoined—to give any insight into the true in-wardness of the position in which they have been placed. In view, however, of the errone-ous impressions, as they consider them, which have been gaining ground about their motives in bringing the present suit against their father, they have at last consented to refute the testi-mony as well as they can, which apparently con-victs them of conduct not thoroughly fillal. In the first place, they deprecate in the strongest the first place, they deprecate in the strongest terms the letter written by Mr. Charles Lord to Mr. Thomas Lord. Jr., when questioned last

Mr. Thomas Lord, Jr., when questioned last evening, said: "I have hitherto had a certain delicacy in making public the private family secrets which we all of us have tried to suppress. My father has made by the advice, and probably if the truth were known by the assistance, of his counsel, accusations which tend to show that his sons have abused and persecuted him for a number of years. He also intimates that it was partially on account of the trouble he

that his sons have abused and persecuted him for a number of years. He also intimates that it was partially on account of the trouble he had at home that he was obliged to seek rest elsewhere for mind and body. At the first blush this would implicate us, his sons, but when the following facts, which I am willing to disclose under the circumstances, are appreciated, I think the public will suspend judgment and await the evidence to be produced in court beforecharging his children with crimes which it has never been their intention to commit. On the contrary, everything that has been done has been well weighed beforehand and does not spring from any sudden impulse of passion or pique, as we have ample evidence in our possession to substantiate each move that our lawyers have directed.

"In the first place the facts of the past must not be overlooked. My father has six children, all over 30 years of age. The oldest child is Mary E. Lord, who is insanc, and has been for the past twenty years a constant inmate of the bouse. She has been watched over by her sister Sarab, who has devoted her life to taking care of her as well as to looking after her father. Mr. Rufus Lord, her uncle, left her in his will \$10,000 worth of bonds. Although the other legacies bequeathed by Mr. Rufus Lord were all distributed to the legatees, these bonds of my sister Mary have always been retained by my father. The yearly interest has been handed over to my sister Sarah to be disbursed for these bonds it was found that they had been pledged for a loan made to my father. In addition, Mary was entitled to \$6,000 coming to her from her mother's estate. No trace of the securities representing this bequest have been found amony my father's papers and effects. My sister Sarah also had bonds which had been given to my father for safe-keeping, and which he lusisted upon locking up in his box at home. She entreated him several times to remove them so as to insure greater security, but he invariably put her off with some trivial excuse, and it was o

one at the next on digen. Wat was his noches or the cliver question! Still being. The clothed him. He never stopped his to ferral digent—we can't understand his kind with the complete of the

wise be possible to collect it. These suggestions always produced on him fits of violent irritation, in one of which he proceeded so far as to compel me to leave the office.

"He spoke of the probable repayment of these loans at an early date, and promised that when he was in receipt of these sums he would make a will and give to each of his calidren at once a sufficient amount of capital to make them independent.

"So far as the present proceedings against our father are concerned, in which my brothers Henry, Frank, and I are the petitioners, I may state that the fact of his marriage with Mrs. Hicks had nothing to do in the world with bringing them. My father's condition was noticed by his family with great uneasiness for several months previous to their having the least idea of such an event occurring. Some attempts were even made to prevent and protect him agained for one moment that such a marriage was possible. The family arrangements to effect this object were very near completed when the amouncement of his marriage was received. If they had not thus been interrupted the exposure of private matters which these proceedings have entailed, which are even more painful to his family than to himself, would have been avoided. The effect produced by the marriage is to have taken my father away from his family, and olsced him under an inducence which excludes the possibility of protecting him otherwise, than by the proceedings now instituted.

"The appeal to the Court is not in any way a selfish one when regarded in its proper light. None of us, I can safely answer, have the interested motives that have been attributed to us. I know it is generally supposed that if we succeed we shall at once take possession of the property and do with it as we like. This is not the case; the entire estate, on the contrary, will be placed in charge of the Court. The person to whom it is intrusted will not be authorized to disburse one cent without an express order of Court, and will only make such an allowance to each of the sons

"Was Mrs. Hicks at any time intimate with your family?"
"No, decidedly not; she had a speaking acquaintance with my sister Sarah and one of my brothers. I never saw her until a few days before the marriage, but I know that her society was extremely distasteful to the other members of our family with whom she had any acquaintance."

"Did the late Mrs. Lord ever have any reason for objecting to the intimacy existing between her husband and Mrs. Hicks?"

"I knew that Mrs. Hicks? company was al-

Neother Age 1 Journal .

Neothe (Me.) Journal .

How many of the readers of the Journal are aware that one of the wonders of nature may be seen four miles west of Swar's Prairie, and one mile in the Indian Territory! Here you will find a cave that is a perfect wonder to the brave adventurer who will provide himself with the necessary outfit for expooring the subter-

CURRENT GOSSIP.

MY NEIGHBOR. Love your neighbor as yourself—
Thus the Good Book readeth;
And I glance across the way
At my neighbor Edith,
Who, with garden-hat and gloves,
Through the golden hours
Of the sunny Summer-morn,
Flits among her flowers.

Love your neighbor as yourself—Winsoms, blue-eyed girlie, Golden gleams of annuy hair, Dimpled, pink, and pearly.

As I lean upon the stille
And watch her at her labor,
How much better than myself
The I lear one saidshor! Do I love my neighbor!

Love your neighbor as yourself-How devout I'm growing! All my heart with fervent love Toward my neighbor glowing. Alt to keep that blest comman For with all my heart and soul Do I love my neigh

WOMAN'S POWER IN WASHING-

LIZZIE CLARK HARDY.

A WOMAN'S POWER IN WASHING-TON.

New Fork Times.

For a number of years previous to the War of the Rebellion there resided in the City of Washington a woman who, in addition to the advantages of an excellent education, possessed a charming manner, and the means by which she was enabled to maintain a most excellent social position. From whence these means came was not known to the world at large, nor did it inquire. No act of impropriety of word or deed not known to the world at large, nor did it inquire. No act of impropriety of word or deed was ever imputed to her, but she was received, wherever she chose to present herself, with all courtesy, and in turn her hospitality was always cordially accepted. She was originally from one of the Southern States, was a widow, or pussed as such, and had a most attractive daughter, who, like herself, moved in the best society of the Capital, especially that circle of it which was more distinctively represented by the Diplomatic Corps. A

"The tare that Men. Holest Summary was actuated for the content of the chain of the theory of the content of the chain of

casionally making small purchases. They agreed to watch him the next time he came in, one partner outside and one inside. They tried it vain for three weeks or more; still the articles disappeared and the young man made his visits, though he had never been seen taking anything. One day last week the partner who was watching from the outside pretended to be reading a newspaper, and, by looking over it, caught him in the act. The inside partner collared him and led him back to the rear to counse! him.

counsel him.

"Now," said the merchant, "you have been stealing from me for several weeks, and I want to know how much you think you owe me. Be honest about it; you have been both clerk and customer."

stealing from me for several weeks, and I want to know how much you think you owe me. Be honest about it; you have been both clerk and customer."

The young man stated the amount he considered justly due, and was anxious to pay it.

The merchant said, "Well, sir, you know the law desen't allow a man to steal, and you must take your choice, to pay me alt you owe me and submit to a whipping, or go to the Pemitentiary. Which will you do! You are young and may be reformed, and I don't want to diagrace you publicly, but I feel that I would do a great wrong to let you go without a whipping to remind you of it."

The young man said he would receive the whipping and pay up; while he appreciated the kind motives of the merchant, he would like very much to have the whipping omitted. The merchant invited him to walk down to the cellur and see what a fine stock was stored there. When they reached the bottom, and the door was closed, the young man said:

"You won't whip me, will you!"

The merchant said he certainly could not do otherwise and satisfy his conscience.

"What are you going to whip me with?"

"That piece of board," replied the merchant, pointing to a strip some three inches wide. "Buck yourself across that chicken-coop, and I'll do my solemn duty, young man. It's a serious matter, and I am truly sorry to have to do it, but my conscience requires it."

The customers heard a noise for about a minute that they mistook for some one knocking the bung out of an empty barrel, or splitting kindling. After ten good, hearty strokes the merchant let him up.

"How do you feel now, young man!"

"I, too, feel sorry and bad, and I think you had better get down on your knees and ask God to forgive your sins."

The young man prayed a feeling prayer, and shed copious tears of repentance.

When he arose the merchant said, "How do you feel now?"

"Awful," said the young man.

"Then, in order to impress this occasion on your mind, and that you may never forget the cause of it, just bend over that chicken-coop again a minute."

He b

"MY AWFUL DAD." A LORDLY DRAMA OF THE FUTURE.

[Enter the coming model son from his dressingroom, a bottle of Vichy in one hand and a gobiet
in the other. Soliloquizes:]

Upon my word I'm only half awake,
And so this flashy, trashy stuff must take.
Oh, my poor head! It's quite as big again
As that which I in church reveal to men;
And I'm so thirsty! Really, this must stop,
For of wild oats I've resped an over-crop.
Instead of staying out o' nights, begad!
I ought, at times, to stay at home with dad,
Or else, I fear, it's more than ten to one
He will forget he ever had a son.

[Enter Nurse.]
Well, nurse, how now! You've donbtless or

Well, nurse, how now! You've doubtless com

Well, nurse, how now! You've donbtless come to say if the come excuse while I to breakfast get—I am hardly fit, you know, to see him yet. He's dreased, of course, and had his breakfast too, and gone his morning walk with Jane, and you. I hope my orders you see fit to mark. That when you wheel him up around the park You let him not with other old men play. Unless their nurses are with them to stay. If in bad company he chance to fall I'll have to blame you, mistress, for it all. Oh, sir, he's mostly just as good as gold; I never saw a better man that old:

Oh, sirt he's mostly just as good as gold;
I never saw a better man that old:
He scarcely gives a whimper or a pout,
Though two more teeth of his have just come out.
But, then, old men must be old men, they say,
And I surprised him, only yesterday,
At work with heaps of paper and a quill,
And—would you believe me, sir?—he made his
will:

Son.

An-would you believe me, sir;—ne made n will:

Son.

His writ! Oh, horror! Nurse, can this be so? Go bring him instant thither. Woman, go!

[Exit Nurse, precipitately.]

Am I awake? His will: Well, I declare, What next will rashionable fathers dare!

My sisters ought to be with him more strict, Instead of being thus so dereict!

This comes because to whipping they're averse; The old man's left to servants and the nurse; No wonder, then, he does as he may please, Makes wills, and chooses his own legatees; I'll stop it, though, from this time forth if I have need the rod, in person, to apply.

[Enter Nurse, widdly agutated.]

Well, nurse, you've brought him, surely, have you not?

Nurse.

not?

Nurse.

Oh, sir, if you'll believe the turn I've got!
I went to find the dear old creature, straight,
And he'd slipped out the open airy gate.
I followed after, quick as I could run,
And—Oh, good lordy!—what d'you think
done?

done?

Son.

Not gone to sell his bonds, or to dispose of real estate?—Speak! speak! my reason-goes!

Much worse than that! Oh, sir, be calm, I pray, or! I can't tell you what I have to say;
The next door's butler—which his name is Jack—Beheld your father jump into a hack Boside a lady dressed in silk and fur, And—thinks he's rou away to parry hea!

Beside a lady dressed in silk and fur,
And—thinks he's run away to marry her!

Son ((sarina his hair).
Blue blood and brimstone! Thunderationment!
Arouse the house, and let the vale be rent!
Cry Madness! hiurder! Lunacy and Law!
Call out the Press and bid it wag its jaw!
A father weds without consent of Son!
I'm cheated, crushed, deserted, and undone!
[Knocks down the nurse: smashes all the furniture; tears out of the house, and immediately corsults his lawyers as to the feasibility of the break age of wills and issuances of writs de lunafic inquirendo.]

—Urpheus C. Kerr in New York Graphic.

Donn Piate's Washington Letter to Cincinnati En-quirer.

A good story is told at the expense of two Donn Piatr's Washington Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.

A good story is told at the expense of two Western members of Congresa, who, having secured orders for bouquets from S. S. Cox, Chairman of the Committee on Books and Bouquets in the House, delivered the same, and, while waiting to have the nosegays made up, meandered idly through the conservatories of the Botanical Gardens. They came upon a tree having red berries thereon, and, like Adam and Eve, were tempted to eat. They tasted it, and found the fruit pleasant to the mouth, and went on helping themselves till one of the men employed in the place gave them the law, which prohibited plucking fruit or flowers. The gentlemen, feeling that they were privileged, paid no attention to the remonstrance until the man, somewhat irritated, said:

"Well, gentlemen, if you will eat you had better select some other fruit, for that is a deadly poison."

This was a lie trumped up for the occasion; but you should have seen the startled faces of the legislative raiders. They fied in terror from the place, without taking order on their going, or order on the bouquets. They were heading for the nearest apothecary's shop, when one of them cried:

"There goes Dr. Garnett—stop him!"

The popular physician was halled, came to a stand-still, heard the horrible story, and, tumbling out his colored driver, carted the law makers to the nearest apothecary's, and then began the medication. Heroic doses of an emetic were administered, and while the poor Solons were in intense agony throwing up their boots that camy Scotchman, Smith, of the Botanic Gardens, was sent for. Then the fact came out that the berries were as harmless as have; whereupon everybody haw-haved but the sufferers, who hurried to their hash-house to refill their exhansted stomachs.

QUIPS.

The average professional diner-out is one

QUIPS.

The average professional diner-out is one whose character is very easily guest. What is that from which if you take the whole ome will yet remain! Wholesome.

Sainte-Beuve says: "In every man there is a poet who dies young." The editor's waste-basket indicates that the man doesn't know the poet is dead, and keeps on with his nonsense.— Cincinnati Breakfest-Teble.

"This goods is twill," said a lady to a clerk in a dry-goods store; "it won't wash." "Yes,

Two passengers were playing cards train from Bath to London. "R's very remarked one of them. "We've been p a long time, and I haven't seen a single h "It's very natural," replied the other, "a that you have the king of hearts up your a and I have the other three in my hear?" ANDERSON CONVICTED.

A Verdict of Guilty, with a Recommendation to the Mercy of the Court.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Judge Whitaker opened the court this morning, and took a recess to prepare his charge to the jury. Before the recess the Court referred to an article in a morning paper which stated that Wells had said he could give any amount of beil, but had not made up his mind yet. The Court stated that, if this was true, it would raise the bonds up to \$20,000 again. The Sheriff was insurected to see Mr. Wells about the remarks said to have been indulged in by him. Gov. Wells explains matters as follows:

NEW ORLEANS PARISH PRISON, Feb. 7, 1878.—

NEW ORLEANS PARISH PRISON, Feb. 7, 1877
Mr. H. O. Castellance—Dram Sin: I have learned with surprise that I am reported as as that I could give only in the una originally is but that my object in not doing so is for that pose of forcing the State to trial during this mot This is not true, and I am not accountable for authorized publications. I have intrusted my offer you and your associates, and I have

pose of forcing the State to trial during the month. This is not true, and I am not accountable for manuthorized publications. I have intrusted my case with you and your associates, and I have been guided only by your advice. My health is impaired. I hope you will continue your efforms to release me from further confinement. With high regard, your obedient servant.

At 9:20 p. m. Judge Whitaker finiabed the reading of his charge to the jury, and they retured. The court-room was cleared, and even the attorneys for the defense had left, nobody expecting a vendict, aimost everybody believing that the result would be a mistrial. At 10:10 p. m. a loud knock came from the jury-room, which was promptly answered by a Deputy-Sheriff, who went at once to the jury-room, and, returning quickly, sartiled the Judge, who, with some gentlemen and reporters, war in his private office, with the news that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. The counsel were sent for, and Judge Cullom, of the defense, having arrived, the Court was opened again at 10:40 p. m., and the jury brought down and called. About forty persons were present. Judge Whitaker asked the foreman the usual questions, when the verdict was given to the Clerk. Gen. Anderson was deathly pale, twisting nervously the head of his came between his fingers. Then the verdict was read as follows:

fingers. Then the verdict was read as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7, 1878.—We find Thomsa C. Anderson guilty, and recommend him to the mercy of the Court.

W. P. CONVERSE, Foreman of Jury.

The defense asked for the polling of the jury. Each juror, after his name being called, was asked, "Is this your verdict: Guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the Court!". They all answered in the affirmative. The jury was then discharged, and the prisoner remanded to await the sentence of the law. A few of Anderson's friends at once surrounded him and saw him off to jail.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Disputch to The Orleago Tribuns.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—The Dominion Parliament was opened to-day by the Speaker of the Senate, the Governor-General not being present. After the members who have been elected since the last seasion had been sworn and introduced to the Heave the destrict of a Speaker last session had been sworn and introduced to the House, the election of a Speaker was proceeded wich, and, after a lively discussion, Mr.-Anglin, the ex-Speaker, who resigned his seaf on account of having held a contract in contravention of the Independence of Parliament act, was re-elected by a vote of 116 to 53. The formal opening of Parliament takes place to morrow, for which 2,600 tickets have been is sued. The session gives promise of being a most exciting one, and will be marked by acrimonions debate and bitter personalities. The attendance of newspaper men is much larger than usual.

Quence, Feb. 7.—The creditors of J. & J. Woodley, leather merchants, met to-day. The statement showed the liabilities to be \$400,000; assets, \$170,000.

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE---OPERA. GRAND ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPER

ENGLISH OPERA NIGHT.

Balfe's Favorite Opera, The

BOHEMIAN GIRL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, Feb. 0. at 2 o'dlock.
GRAND MATINEE - AIDA. M'LLE MARIE ROZE, MISS CARY, Graff, Verdi, Cooly, Gotschalk.

Monday, Feb. 11—MiGNON,
Tuesday, Feb. 12—NORMA
Wednesday, Feb. 12—NORMA
Wednesday, Feb. 13—NOR Easterred Seate, \$2.00 and
Seate secured at Box Comes.
Librettos for sale at Box Office,

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

H. HAVERLY (Late Adelphi.)

Proprietor and Management of the Company of the

LAST NIGHTS THIS WEEK OF THE DANITES — FINER STYLE THAN EVER. Cast, according to the control of the control of

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY.
ONLY MATINEE BABY. ONLY MATINEE LAST NIGHTS OF BARNEY THE BARON.

JOHN DILLON MILLIE ST. PAUL

J. H. McVicker as Tracey Cosch; Roland Reed as

Magnus, Harry Pearson as St. Paul

Next Week—Party By NAME OF JOHNSON, and

PAUL PRY.
Shortly to be produced, in grand style—THE TWO

OKPHANS.

JACKITS-CHY'S JAPS Six in number, and the original LITTLE ALL RIGHT, in conjunction with 20 Star Specialty Artista 20.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
The Comedy of the day.
JOSHUA WHITCOMB. "Uncle Josh," DENMAN THOMPSON, "Listis Tot" Miss JULIA WILSON, supported by a talented exa-pany of ladies and gentlement, ic. Roberts' SUMPTT-Minniay Night, Peb. 4—Roberts' SUMPTT-UMITT and Specialty Organization. THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, 273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago,

Between Wabash and Michigan-ava.

The Woman's Free Diapensary connected with thi
institution is open every wednesday and Saturday free
11 to 1 o'clock for the gratuitous treatment of Diames
of Women.



URAND EDUCATIONAL EXCURSION TO RUBOPT. In the nummer of 1878, visiting ireland, Scotland, Engiand, France, Belgium, the Rhine, Francia, Switzerland, Italy and the Paris Exposition. All objectionatis features incident to European travel entirely removed. All travel and hotel encommodates as first removal. All travel and hotel escommodates are class. Rate extremely low. Return-tickets good for twelve months. College Frofessor, Frachers of Music and Literatura, Art Studenta, School Teachers, and others of the Laste, please actives, for Prospectas. E. 704 Belle.

Infallible and BROU G. OLIN'S

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

defunct banks did not produce any news wife, and daughter, en route to

l yesterday a typographical error made the of George K. Clark into George C. Clarke. atter was never connected with any railroad

e receipts of the Internal Revenue office years were \$17,135. Since Jan. 1, 6,285 barrels cohol have been withdrawn from bond for extended for Mediterranean

Clem Periolat for the recovery of \$175, supposed to be Tom's share of a "divry" on some public "job," will be heard by Justice Kaufman at 1 ock p. m. Feb. 16.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Ma-asse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Suliding), was, at 8 a. m., 36 degrees; 10 a. m., 1; 12 m., 46; 3 p. m., 48; 8 p. m., 42. Barome-er at 8 a. m., 29.87; 8 p. m., 29.75.

The homeopathic physicians and surgeons held a regular meeting last night at the Tremont House, Dr. D. A. Colton in the chair, and listened to a paper upon "Uterine Displacements" by Dr. Morrison. After the reading, prevailing diseases were discussed.

onbi" was the subject of an interesting lec-livered last evening, in Union Park Congre-al Church, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, under spices of "The Addison," a literary society ag men. The audience was not large, but halfestly an intelligent and appreciative one. There is for sale at Lyon & Healy's an interesting ampliet of thirty-two pages, being the auto-lography of Prof. William Tancy, a colored man, the has some reputation as a ventriloquist and onlike-voice singer. The little book contains a sell-written account of the author's life as a slave

day afternoon a team of horses attached gon, owned by the city and driven by e Kurst, ran away, and at the corner of ald street and Archer avenue ran into a wned and driven by J. Frank, of No. 931 wenue. Both wagons were badly wrecked, occupants injured, but not seriously.

The sale of All Saints' Episcopal Church, which was to have taken place yesterday under Jorelosure of a trust-deed held by Benjamin E. Isaliup, as Trustee, was postponed, there being neouraging prospects that the church, through its riends, may be able to cancel its obligations. The riginal incumbrance of \$3,500 now amounts, arough default of interest and insurance, to about 4,300.

Mrs. Charles Olbing, 51 years of age, yesterday committed suicide at her home, No. 50 Marion place, by hanging herself with a clothes-line slung over a rafter. No cause can be assigned for the act, as she had lived happily and comfortably, about 12:30 she dispatched her youngest, a boy of 14 years, with a message for his father, working for H. A. Kohn. He did not come home as requested, and while he was absent a beggar, who had called for alms, found Mrs. Olbing dead. Mr. John N. Jewett has been selected by Judge angs to conduct the suits against the whisky men, garding whose cases Judge Bangs himself has ade certain recommendations which, in his opinn, render it necessary that some other person shall the prosecuting. Mr. Jewett appeared before dige Drummond vasterday morning, stated that to the prosecuting. Mr. Jewett appeared before udge Drummond yesterday morning, stated that he District Attorney had instructed him to look fiter the Government's interest in these cases, and aked further time to prepare himself for the rials. The request was granted, and the cases were continued until a week from Saturday.

A. J. Averell has sold for Edwin Lee Brown to Marshall Fied the four-story marble front store, too, 63 and 65 Washington street, occupied by Hadley Bros. & Co., for \$70,000 cash. Mr. Averell has also negotiated for Field, Leiter & Co. the rent of 200 feet on Wabsah avenue, just bouth of Madison street, and occupied by the five stores numbered 133 ts 149 inclusive, belonging to dischael Burke and Haskell & Barker, of Chicago, and John T. Atwater, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. deasrs. Field, Leiter & Co. will remove their reall department into these spacious quarters on or epartment into these spacious quarters on o the 1st of April, or as soon as the changes in remises can be made.

An adjourned meeting of veterans of the War of the Rebellion was held in the West End Opera-ouse, No. 431 West Madison street, last evening, we the purpose of organizing a colony to settle our Government lands pre-empted under the act Congress relating to solidiers' and sailors' omesteads. About 100 veterans were present, en. O. L. Mann and Col. C. N. Pratt made re-narks of an encouraging character, and the Chair-sian, from a Committee appening at a previous Gen. O. L. Mann and Col. C. N. Pratt made re-marks of an encouraging character, and the Chair-man, from a Committee appointed at a previous meeting, reported that they had examined the law, and found its provisions favorable for the settle-ment of lands. Several veterans, who design go-ing to Trego County and settling on the Govern-ment lands within its boundaries, signed a list to that effect, and will be provided with the neces-sary papers and information.

The regular monthly meeting of the congregation of Trinity Episcopal Church was held at the
church last evening. The attendance was very
slim. The exercises were opened with singing and
prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Gibson, of the Second
Presbyterian Church, followed in a brief address.
Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. Sullivan and others, all of which were earnest, and the
idea was advanced that intemperance was not confined to the use of intoxicating drink. Dr. Gibson maintained that some of the temperance advocates were the most intemperate persons in the
world, and by their uncharitableness often did a
great deal of harm unconsciously. Religion and
temperance, he said, should go together, and
much of the temperance had been a failure for the
reason that it was not founded on love for God,
and was not coupled with an obedience to fils
will.

and was not coupled with an obedience to His will.

A Hoosier of military tastes, belonging in Plymouth, Ind., writes to The Thisune for answers to the following questions: (1) "Is there an office in Chicago where they enlist men that can play the bugie, especially for bugiers, in the regular army?" (2) "What are the wages of a bugier?" (3) "What is the term of enlistment?" Following are the answers to these three questions: (1) No. When a bugier is wanted, application is made by the company commander to the Adjutant-General of the army. A man is enlisted as a private, and if it is found that he can blow a bugie he is made a bugier, and is sent to the recruiting depots, at Governor's Island, Dayton, O., or St. Louis. He has to take his chances upon being accepted as a bugier, though they are pretty good, generally, if the recruit can play the instrument. (2) The wages are \$13 a month until the recruit occomes a bugier, when he receives \$4\$ per month more. (3) The term of enlistment is five years.

receives \$4 per month more. (3) The term of enlistment is five years.

At the request of Dr. Willing, Corresponding
Becretary of the City Missionary Society, about
sixteen representative young men from the Methodist churches of the city gathered in one of the
Brevoort House pariors on last Monday evening to
counsel together in regard to the city mission
work and to discuss the propriety of effecting a
permanent organization of young men for agrecessive Christian work. Gen. Catterson was
shosen Chairman. After suggestive remarks by
Dr. Willing, Gen. Catterson, and others, it was
detided to effect a permanent erganization, to be
mown as "The Young Men's Band," each memser to hold himself in readiness to answer the cail
if the presiding officer for earnest work. The
ract plan of operation was not decided upon. Dr.
Villing was elected permanent President, Gen.
tatterson Vice-President, and Mr. C. T. Lathrop
ecretary. After devotional exercises and an enbyable social season, "the Band", separated to
nect again for work last evening at Emannel
hurch, corner of Paulins and Harrison streets.

A few very slow-moving individuals tried to get meet again for work last evening at Emanuel Church, corner of Paulina and Harrison streets.

A few very slow-moving individuals tried to get together at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Commercial Hotel for the purpose of organizing that Mining Board. About that hour simeon W. King and half-a-dozen others were present, and after twenty minutes' sitting around, they locked themselves in a room, and the few that came after were riven the privilege of another room and the hall. Previous to that Mr. King exhibited the certificate of incorporation, and at mearly 2 o'clock the wise ones opened the door in order to admit outsiders to their council. A list of the members of the Association was read. A constitution and by-laws were then adopted, the substance of which have been previously published in This Tribune. The memborship fee was fixed at \$50. The Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the Association for the Board of Directors and officers as previously published. The Chicago Mining Exchange was then declared a fixed fact and its organization perfected. After transacting some other routine business the Association took a recess for thirty minutes and the Directors again repaired to the star-chamber, where they elected the officers previously mentioned in The TRIBUNE.

From 3 o'clock vesterday afternoon until 8 o'clock last evening did the Board of Trustees of the Chicago University sit in solemn, secret conciave in the club-room of the Tremont House, debating what should be done to save the institution from going under. It was only natural that a five hours' stretch like that should have exhausted the patience of some of the Trustees, and that they should have withdrawn before the discussions were finished. At last, everybody having had his say, and a good deal of it, too, the time for action arrived, when all at once a great truth began to dawn on the minds of those who had the reckless-

finished. At last, everybody having had his say, and a good deal of it, too, the time for action arrived, when all at once a great truth began to dawn on the minds of those who had the recklessness to sit it out and not desert the post of duy. The alarming discovery was made that there was no quorum present. In vain did the brave defenders rash around the halls, down into the rotunds, and even into the exchange, where they sell nothing stronger than lemonade, with the aim and end in view to get up enough missaing members to make up the quorum. One man had been seen at supper in the dining-room with his wife, and them—shades of horror—they had gone to the opera! The rest had evidently become awfully hungry, and had gone home. Then the brave defenders wilted, declared the secting adjourned until this afternoon, and restred to the dining-room to "brace up" after their wearying labors. As far as could be learned, the Trustees, at the hour of 8 o'clock, when the

F. Gillett to the office of Treasurer, vice Mr. Henry Greenebaum.

The "Pathfinder," H. L. Otis, and his clerk, George Henry, are still in the County Jail, having thus far been unable to procure the \$1,000 bonds necessary to gain their liberty. The office at No. 125 Clark street was closed yesterday, and several men who had given Otis \$2 or \$3 in the hope of getting a situation dropped in to see about it for the tenth time, but were obliged to go away disappointed. Chandler, who appears on the circulars and contracts as the head of the concern, cannot be found. There probably is no such man. Otis, however, says there is, and that he (Otis was only the manager. When it was suggested that the detectives were looking for Chandler, Otis said he was, perhaps, keeping shady. The Pathfinder will not do any business until Otis and Henry get out of limbo, if then. Their lawyers intend allowing them to remain locked up for a week or so, and then, "when the affair has blown over," to make application to have the bail reduced, with a view to their release.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

a view to their release.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of the State Industrial School for Girls metyesteriay morning at the Tremont House, Mrs. Judge Van Buren in the chair.

The Supply Committee reported through Mrs. J.
L. Beveridge that nearly all temporary wants were supplied. supplied.

The Reception Committee reported no additions to the school, and announced that they had moved their place of application to No. 91 Washington street, the rooms of the Woman's Christian Asso-

their place of application to No. 91 Washington street, the rooms of the Woman's Christian Association.

The Visiting Committee submitted a statement concerning the general operation and details of the working of the institution. Various matters appertaining thereto were discussed. Mrs. J. L. Beverldge and Mrs. Eliza Miller were appointed a Committee to secure additional domestic help for the school. A Committee on Work, whose chief duties will be the superintendence of the clothing of the children at the school, was appointed.

The school is very much in need of a milch cow, and the ladies feel unable to pay for the same. They desire the donation of an animal, and surgest to some well-to-do farmer or stock dealer the propriety of his giving of his abundance a cow that will give an abundance, so that the children of the school may have an abundance.

DEATH OF FATHER COOSEMANS.

Wednesday noon the Rev. Ferdinand Coosemans, S. J., a recent President of St. Ignatius College, and Provincial of the Jesuit Order in the Northwest, was suddenly prostrated by a paralytic stroke, and hence but little hope of his recovery was entertained. He died at 6:40 last evening in his apartments in the College building on West Twelfth street. The deceased was born in Belgium in 1823, was admitted to the Order of Jesuits Oct. 30, 1842, and has since that time been actively engaged in missionary and collegiate work in the West, making his headquarters at St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicágo. He had always held distinguished positions, until his health broke up completely, somewhat more than a year ago, and was revered as one of the most sealous and untiring, as well as one of the most sealous and untiring, as well as one of the most sealous and untiring, as well as one of the best leaders of the Order. Arrangements for the fluneral obsequies will be made to-day.

der. Arrangements for the funeral obsequies will be made to-day.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremon: House—Sol Smith Russell and wife, Boston: H. W. Nelson, Toronto: J. H. Hawley, New York: D. M. W. Martin, Omaha: John E. Winn. New York: W. B. Gettit, Indianapolis: J. W. Neff, Cincinnati: G. A. Armstrong, St. Paul; J. J. Booze, Sloux City; L. J. King, New York: H. B. Fay, Worcester... Fuller House—John O. Carson. Baltimore: E. P. Ferry, Grand Haven: John Wilkinson, Marquette: T. G. Todd, Boston: William Mitchell, Winona: the Rev. J. E. Wilkinson, Wallingford; William Foung, St. Louis: J. W. Drummond: J. W. J. K. William, Rodder, J. B. Carson, Rochester, G. R. Monfort, St. Paul; G. C. Towle, Omaha: J. W. Morris, Colorado Shrings... Sherman House—The Inngton Dakotaco Old J. W. Morris, Colorado Shrings... Sherman House—The Casey, Wheeling; the Hon. T. A. Wilcox, Cedar Rabiológ, E. J. Adams. Pittsburg; E. E. and G. W. Ayer, Harvard; F. F. Temole, Boston; E. Sanford, Morris: H. P. Becker, Dixon; John Johnson, Philadelphia.

the people. The Chairman of the State Central Committee issued the following yesterday, calling a meeting of that body together for the 22d of this month:

PROGRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF ILLINOTS. At the suggestion of members of the Committee, the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinots are hereby requested to meet at the Paimer House, in Chicago, on the 22d day of Pebruary inst. at 10 of clock a. m. A rull attendance is circled, as important business can be present will oblige us by signifying their acceptance of this invitation.

The idea of the meeting is to fix a time for the State Convention. It is well understood that Mr. McCormick is not in favor, personally, of an early Convention. He thinks May or June early enough, but the majority is all against him. And then, again, he is not solid upon the money question, it is said, because he will not commit himself. The truth is, there is a decided opposition to Mr. McCormick. He is regarded as a nne, sterling gentleman of wealth, but his age prevents him from doing any active work, and the younger portion of the Democracy want to see a young man at the head of the Central Committee,—one who will bring both activity and wealth and standing with him. Such a gentleman is found, or is supposed to have been found, in the person of Mr. Fred H. Winston. He is regarded as a man of broad views, a liberal Democrat, whose zeal does not get the better of his judgment, and who can bring a great deal of wholesome influence to bear upon the Democratic party throughout the State. Mr. Winston is not after the position, but his friends say that he is not alone competent for the office, but that he would do it honor, and would throw a renewed vigor into the Democratic party of the State of Illinots. The opposition to Mr. McCormick as something more than task, and does not come from Ed Merritt powers is brinday promises to be exceedingly stormy, since the members from the Southern portion of the State threaten to rise in open revolt at that time against the presen

MATRIMONIAL.

COBB—LYON.

The marriage of Miss Fanny H. Lyon, daughter of J. B. Lyon, Esq., with Mr. Calvin Cobb, which occurred last evening, was the realization of a long-anticipated event, and was in every respect an elegant affair, and was attended by a large num-ber of invited guests. The ceremony took place in the First Presbyte-lan Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twen-

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene L. Tuft, Dr. and Mr. Hoyne, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene L. Tuft, Dr. and Mr. Hoyne, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Processas. Mr. and Mrs. C. Charles Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wheeler. Mr. and Mrs. G. Assy, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ames Hoyne, Mr. and Mrs. James Hoyne, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McKinsley; the Misses Callom, Misses Stager, Goodridge, Pargo, Pelton, Groof. Toledo, Oakley, Orton, New York; Fellder, Louisville; Buell, Gore, May Smith, Clara Blakesley, Hayden, Saginaw; Kimbark, Nellie Walker, Couxe; Messrs. William C. Lyon, Charles Swartz, Will Angel, Lyon D. Powers, Frank A. Marsh, Ernest Hammill, Richard Barnes Whittemore, and James Flint, New York; C. A. Munn, R. Bruce, E. G. Assy, Jr., B. M. Arms, James D. Carson, George C. Walker, G. C. McLaury, Arthur Wheeler, Harry Keith, Coxe, and many others.

C. Walker, G. C. McLaury, Arthur Wheeler, Harry Keith, Coxe, and many others.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Cathedral of 88. Peter and Paul, corner of Washington and Peoria streets, Mass Minnie F. Judd, daughter of Mrs. W. M. Judd, was married to Mr. Thomas H. Morgan, by the Rev. Canon Knowles. The Cathedral was well filled with spectators, though the weeding marty was small. Cathedral was well filled with spectators, though the wedding party was small.

Mr. John S. Judd and Miss Ella Judd, brother and sister of the bride, attended the groom and bride. Mr. John M. Bryson and Mr. W. M. Adams officiated as uahers.

The bride wore a handsome princesse dress of white gros-grain silk, elaborately trimmed with white satin, a bridal veil of illusion, orange flow-

white satin, a bridal veil of linusion, orange area, and diamonds.

Immediately after the ceremony, the bridal party went to the home of the bride. No. 641 West Washington street, the residence of her grandfather, A. C. Potwin, Esq., where was served an elegant wedding breakfast, and where the happy couple received the congratulations of their friends and relatives. The presents were numerons and valuable. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan started in the afternoon for the East, where they will be absent for a week or two, and returning, they will take up their residence in Chicago.

THE WEST PARK BOARD. A REGULAR MEETING.

A meeting of the West Park Board was held at the office, corner of Washington and Halsted streets, yesterday, President Lipe presiding, and present Secretary Millard and Commissioners Muus, Bennett, Holden, Miller, and Woodard. A bill of \$500 from C. C. Bonney for legal A bill of \$500 from C. C. Bonney for legal services was ordered paid.

A resolution was passed to the effect that all outstanding bills for legal services should be called in that the Board might know how it stood.

Mr. Millard offered a resolution that Sec. 2 of the by-laws be amended so that the regular meetings of the Board should be neld at 4 o'clock on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

This was amended so as to make it Friday at 4 o'clock, and the resolution was carried with the amendment.

mendment. Mr. Holden offered the following resolution: Mr. Holden offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That C. Mechelke, the expert accountant employed by this Board to examine and report the condition of the accounts and affairs of the Board during the past administration of its concerns, be, and he is hereby, directed to make, for the use of this Board, an account against each member or ex-member, or other person, charging such memoner, or ex-member, or other person with whatever he appears to be accountable for, according to the books and accounts of this board, this camination aforesaid.

Resolved, That C. Mechelke, the expert accountant, who has examined the books and papers of this Board, and submitted a report of such examination, be, and he is hereby, requested to make and submit to the Board a tabular exhibit of the matters discovered by him in the course of his examination, which require some attention from this Board or under its direction, for the proper protection of the public interests involved.

The resolution was carried, with the amendment

terests involved.

The resolution was carried, with the amendment that \$20 should be the limit paid to the expert, moved by Commissioner Bennett.

Mr. Bennett offered a resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed to examine the abstracts of title of the land included in the parks and connections and report the result of the investigation to the Board at a future meeting. The resolution was carried, and Commissioner Bennett was appointed as the Committee.

The Board then adjourned.

ERRING WOMEN.

THE ANNUAL MEETING. The Board of Managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge held its annual meeting in that institution, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. S. F. Norcross pre-sided, and Mrs. Ellen Mitchell kept the record. The attendance of ladies-members of the Board-

Rapids, E. J. Adama. Pittsburg, E. E. and G. W. Ayer, Harvard; F. F. Temble, Boston; E. Sanford, Morris; H. P. Becker, Dixon; John Johnson, Philisdelphia.

THE DEMOCRACY.

AN EARLY CONVENTION.

The Democratic party proposes to have the bulge on the campaign business this year, and with this end in view an early State Convention is one of the probabilities. The Chairman of the State Central Committee, Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, has been absent from the city for some months, and only returned home a few weeks aco. While he was assent a number of the members prepared a circular, which was sent throughout the State to every member of the Committee, asking their views upon an early Convention. It is understood that the responses were nearly all favorable. The Issues promise to be altogether upon the financial question, and the idea is to get them thoroughly before the people. The Chairman of the State Central Committee issued the following yesterday, calling a meeting of that body together for the 22d of this month:

DENOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL CONNITIEE OF ILLINOIS. At the suggestion of members of the Committee, the Paimer House, in Chicago, on the 22d day of Pebruary Inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. A rull attendance of ladies—members of the Board—was quite large.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. S. F. Norcors, S. Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Mills; Secretary, Mrs. Ellen Mitchell kept the record. The attendance of ladies—members of the Ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. S. F. Norcors, Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Mills; Secretary, Mrs. Ellen Mitchell kept the record. The attendance of ladies—members of the Ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. S. F. Norcors, Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Mills; Secretary, Mrs. Ellen Mitchell kept the resource was quite large.

The Attendance of ladies—members of the Ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. J. W. Mills; Secretary, Mrs. Le Scudder and Mrs. O. B. Wasson; Board of Managers, Mrs. Le Scudder and Mrs. O.

made the total resources \$6, 218. 98. The expenditures were \$5, 757. 90, leaving a balance of \$480. 99 on hand.

The reports were adopted.

The Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. J. H. Swann, read his annual report. The cash on hand at the last annual report was \$9. 87. The receipts from rent of stores and hall, interest from the Burr Fund, coupons from railroad bonds, and from property corner of Lake and Peoria streets, amounted to \$3, 947. 91. The expenditures were \$3, 608. 91, leaving a balance of \$339. A detailed account and vouchers accompanied the report. The assets of the Refuge, now in charge of the Board of Trustees, are the property on the corner of Peoria and West Lake streets, now under a rental of \$300 per year, and valued at \$20,000; the Burr Fund of \$19, 480; Northwestern Railroad bonds—yielding \$350 annually—the gift of the late William B. Ogden, and valued at \$5,000; and the property on the southeast corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, consisting of three stores and basements, with hall overhead, under a rental of \$1,882 per year, and valued at \$60,000.

The resources of the Refuge for the current year will amount to \$4,208, and expenses to \$1,735.

Encouraging remarks were made by Mr. Swann and another gentleman, after which the meeting

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The following were adjudged insane in the County Court yesterday: Lars Benson, John Helen, and Anna Hawksley. Waiker, Skelly, and the indicted Trustees of

the Town of Lemont appeared in the Crimina Court yesterday and gave bail for their appearance for trial. The question of the Board adopting an official organ or organs is again discussed. The Post is an applicant for the English honors, and the Demokrat, with Lieb at its head, is seeking the German The Chairman of the Finance Committee and the County Attorney yesterday at his private office on Dearborn street. Just what they were doing, or trying to do, is not known, but it is fair to infer that they were tinkering away at the county finances in the

to do, is not known, but it is fair to infer that they were tinkering away at the county finances in the effort to do something beyond their power.

Commissioner Meyer did not put in an appearance yesterday, consequently it is not known how he takes being expelled from the fellowship of those to whom he owes his election. It is believed that the action of his Ward Club, however, will more firmly cement him to the corrupt "Ring," if it be possible to do such a thing. Whatever he may do in the future, it is consoling to know, cannot be charged up to the party electing him.

to alon, cannot be charged up to the party electing him.

A lady giving her name as Mrs. John Lynch, and hailing from across the water, applied at the County Clerk's office yesterday for information in reference to the whereabouts of her husband, but more especially to get at the name of the lady he had wedded since leaving her in Ireiand. The Clerk referred to his books and found that John Lynch had procured a license to marry Lizzie Price the 17th of December, but there was no evidence to show that he had married her, from the fact that the clergyman had falled to make a return, etc. Mrs. Lynch No. 1 left in disgust, but she is bent on finding her recreant lord and also Mrs. Lynch No. 2, and if she succeeds look out for squalls.

Commissioner Burling's straightforward antago.

ber of invited guests.

The ceremony took place in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, at 7 o'clock, and was performed by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell. The church was filled with spectators long before the appointed hour, who watted impatiently for the time to arrive. There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen. The ushers were Messra. William C. Lyon, brother of the bride; Charles Swartz, Will angell, Lyan D. Powers, and Frank A. Marsh.

The bride was richly but plainly attired in a princesse dress of white satin, trimmed with white roses, and veil; no ornaments. Mrs. Lyon, mother of the bride, wore a plain princesse dress of fawn-colored silk.

After the ceremony the bridal party and invited guests went to the house of the bride's parents, No. 262 Michigan avenue, where a very large reception was held. The happy pair were congratuisted, and the best of music. by Johnny Hand filled the house. A magnificent wedding supper, the result of Kinsley's best endeavors, was partaken of, after which the many costly presents were viewed, and the remainder of the evening was spent in social festivity. At 11 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb entered their many friends, and the brilliant assembly dispersed to their several homes.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mr. and Mrs. George Young, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Geddes,

THE CITY-HALL.

There are 434 prisoners in the Brider The date for the investigation into the North avenue bridge matter has not yet been fixed. The Mayor is giving his personal attention to the

Three new cases of small-pox were reported yes-terday, one at No. 187 West Erie street, one at No 339 and another at 353 North Ashland avenue, and one case of scarlet fever. City-Treasurer Larrabee paid out \$56,000 yester-day, \$49,749 of which was handed over to Pitz-simmons & Connell, as their last payment for the Fullerton avenue conduit, the work having some time ago been accepted by the city.

There were 13. 37 miles of new streets made and paved last year. Of these there were 2. 53 miles in the South Division, 4.92 in the North Division, and 6.02 miles on the West Side. Nearly all were laid with cedar-blocks. Nearly an additional mile of street has been raised to grade but has not yet been paved.

Building permits were issued yesterday to F. C. B. McFarland, for a two-story and attic dwelling, 21 by 52 feet, at 335 South Morgan street, to cost 2,500, and to J. Zeizer, for a two-story store ind dwelling, 22 by 50 feet, at 418 West Indiana treet, to cost \$2,500.

The estimates for viaducts over West Madison, Lake, and Sangamon streets have been completed by the Department of Public Works. That over Rockweil street on Madison is estimated at \$91,980; West Lake and Rockwell streets. \$80,000; and over Kinzle street at Sangamon, 373,200. The Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad folks agreed to build these three viaducts as a compensation for right-of-way into the city. It is thus likely that these viaducts will be built,—the railroad companies whose tracks they cross to

pay for the superstructure, and the city for the approaches.

A most heartrending case of destitution was learnt at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon. A woman named Mrs. Josephine Clark came to this city Monday last from Edgerton, Mich. Her husband's name is George Clark. She is a respectable woman, but disease has incapacitated her for work. She is paralyzed on one side, and, consequently, is almost helpless. The man who called himself her husband tired of supporting her, and, selling a cow ior \$10, he gave her the proceeds, and then combelled her to leave home and come to Chicago. Here she expected to find her two sisters. One of them is named Mrs. Hiram Bartlett, who formerly lived at 133 Van Buren street, and the other Mrs. John Williams, who once lived corner of Green and West Madison street. These people Mrs. Clark falled to find, and she slept at the West Madison Street Station for several nights. Yesterday she was brought to the Mayor's office, where she told her story. Poor, helpless, and alone, she is anxious to hear from her relatives. Secretary Cleaveland had her taken to the Home of the Friendless. She also has a sister named Mrs. Jennle N. Kellogz, residing in New York, who is supposed to less. She also has a sister named Mrs. Jennie Kellogg, residing in New York, who is supposed

CRIMINAL.

"Big Ed" Burns has again been arrested for vagrancy. He took a change of venue from Sum-merfield to D'Wolf, and gave bonds for an appear-

F. M. Parker was arrested yesterday upon com-plaint of Chapin & Gore, who say that he is guilty of the larceny of \$350 from them, and also guilty of embezziement. The accused took a change of venue from Summerfield to D'Wolf, and will have a hearing this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Minor arrests: Albert Brown, trying to dispose

Minor arrests: Albert Brown, trying to dispose of two carriage curtains, evidently stolen; Jsmes Berry, larceny of a pair of pants from Albert Igert, of No. 34 North Wells street; John Kennedy, a beer peddler, who embezzied \$100 from his employers, the Union Brewing Company.

Fred Olly and Frank Walworth were wanted before Justice Foots yesterday for being immates of a gambling-house, and Olly upon the additional charge of assault. They failed to put in an appearance, and their bonds of \$200 cach were declared forfeited. E. N. Marks, the pawnbroker, is the surety.

is the surety.

Justice Morrison yesterday fined William Raymond and George Henderson \$100 each for attempt at burgiary; John McGee and Frank Lawrence, would-be burgiars, \$100 each; C. H. Dewitt and C. D. Curtis, discharged. Justice Summerfield held John Long in \$400 to the 9th for stealing harness; August Wunderly, assaulting Officer Leonard some months ago, and suspected of burgiary, \$1,400 to the 16th.

Wednesday evening, at supper time, the residence of E. K. Pond, No. 80 Hanover street, was entered by bargiars who carried off about \$350 worth of clothing and jewelry. Entrance was gained by clambering up a porch and in at second-story windows, —a manner that is greatly in favor with sneak-thieves and burglars. Several nights ago J. O. Clark, of No. 122 Rush street, lost everal hundred dollars' worth in a similar imanner.

Miss Ida Phillips and Mr. J. W. Boyington were vesterday discharged by Justice De Wolf (North Size), the charges of adultery and fornication being not proven against them. The only formidable testimony against them was that of a man who had heard Miss Phillips say that she was married to Mr. B. This statement Miss Phillips says she made only in jest and in a laughing way made only in jest and in a laughing way that she thought would be understood. The defense proved that all the time that the accused were living in the same house there were others in the house.—brothers and sisters of the female defendant. The counsel for the defense, in summing up the case, boldly made the charge that Patten, the plaintiff, brought suit against Miss Phillips merely to destroy the testimony in the suit where Patter's wife seeks a divorce from him, Miss Phillips being the principal witness. The Jurtice discharged the accused.

SUBURBAN.

PARK RIDGE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees was held Tuesday evening, President Sherwin presiding. The members present were Wood, Kobow, Mathews, and Butler. The bill of R. W. Meacham for balance unpaid on his gravel contract, amounting to \$76.80, was presented and allowed, and, on motion of Trustee Butler, the Clerk was instructed to issue an order for the same.

On motion, the lamplighter was ordered to be a liftle more liberal in dispensing his favors.

liftle more liberal in dispensing his favors.

LAKE.

The Taxpayers' Association of the Town of Lake will hold a meeting Thursday evening at the Centennial School building on Fifty-first street, near Wentworth avenue, for the purpose of organizing for the spring campaign.

HYDE PARK.

The Village Board met in regular session yesterday afternoon at the Village Hall.
Captain-of-Police Ryan submitted his January report, showing only six arrests; three of the offenders reside in Chicago.

CURRENT OPINION. We are of opinion that one of the heaviest

loads the Democratic party ever carried was August Belmont, banker and politician.—Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist (Dem.). There is more backbone needed in Congress

to meet the emergencies of the hour, and, if the Honomoles don't take care, they will find at the next election that their constituents are far in advance of them.—Rickmond (Va.) Whig (Dem.). The public debt should be refunded as rapidly as possible, and at the lowest possible rate of interest. Posterity should be mortgaged for its payment rather than the present generation should become bankrupted in Quixotic efforts to make immediate payment of the public debt.—Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal (Dem.). When the Indianapolis Journal thinks of

whilping in the rural papers on the silver question, it reckons without its host. The Journal is run in the interests of capitalists, while the rural press is run in the interests of the people. Who casts the greatestfanumber of ballots, the Journal Company or the living thousands who are subscribers of the rural papers?—Hooster State (Rep.). The New York Bulletin is inconsistent.

The New York Bulletin is inconsistent. It complains that the siver dollar is too large and heavy to be convenient; and yet it insists, if we are to have silver dollars, that more grains of silver shall be added to make them equal in value to gold dollars. But the people will be entirely eatisfied with the standard dollar that so long answered the purposes of their forefathers.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

That accomplished and persistent political tramp, Mr. W. E. Chandler, seems to have encountered an actual settler in the person of Maj. E. A. Burke. It is not often that a fool is answered according to his folly so promptly as Mr. W. E. Chandler has been. For once, at least, blather-skite has met blather-skite, and it must be confosed that the New Hampshire man has the worst of the wrestie. —New York Times (Rep.). The Baltimore American says, "The East The Baltimore American says, "The East and South in union must hold the balance of au thority." True enough. But how about the West and South? The offers from the East are enticing enough, but the people of the South have been under that sort of political bondage long enough. If Bill Chandler will take care of the East, the South will endeavor to take care of herself. This would appear to be a fair proposition.—Altanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).

It cannot be doubted that reconciliation is abroad, and that the dollar of the daddles has is abroad, and that the dollar of the daddies has a very firm grip upon the affections of the people of Mississippi, when one branch of the State Legislature is found passing resolutions congratulating colored Senator Bruce for his vote on the Matthews resolution, and giving the cold shoulder to the foremost Mississippian of the day, white Senator Lamar. Mind you, it is a Democratic Legislature, that is doing this thing. Another and equally notable sign of the times touching the matter of the race-reconciliation came by main, as the item above ferson Davis is working like a good fellow to re-cure the election of a negro to the Presidency of a Southern college over half-a-dozen able white competitors for the honor. The college is at Bry-an. Tex., and the candidate urged by Mr. Davis is Prof. S. Mills. a Mississippi negro, and a graduate of Oberlin College, who is spoken of as a man of ability and learning. Senator Lamar, upon whom Mississippi now looks so disapprovingly, is another indorser of Prof. Mills. Things are coming around with a great deal of haste.—Philadelphia Times (Ind.).

The other night some one stole Samuel J.
Tilden's overcoat. What is more horrible than
robbing the dead!—Knoaville Tribuns: "What
will Mr. Haves say when J. Madison Wells sends
in his card at the White House!" Why, "All's
well that ends Wells," of course.—Tilden, McCiellan, and several others who get their washing
done cast of the Allechenies, are figuring for 1880.
No use, gentlemen. "Westward the Star of Empire," etc.—Memphis Avalanche (Ind.).

It is understood that Judge Martindale, It is understood that Judge Martindale, or the Indianapolis Journal, is a candidate for the Senate; at least he has been prominently named in that connection. He is our personal friend, and we are privileged to take his illy-white hand in ours and say to him in all candor, that on the silver-resumption issue he could not carry a single county in the State of Indiana,—not one. We doubt, indeed, if the golden-bug propaganda could carry a single township in the State. About 95 per cent of the population is on the other side.—Lafquette (Ind.) Courier (Rep.). We have no doubt that the depreciation

We have no doubt that the depreciation of silver is chiefly due to its demonstization in Germany and the United States, the action of the smaller Powers that have followed, or are following in the same track, having had but a slight effect. Remonetization by the United States would go far toward restoring silver to its normal rate, and, if it should remain permanently somewhat cheaper than it formerly was, the difference would scarcely be more than enough to bring the nations of the Latin Union to the adoption of our ratio of 16 to 1. instead of their present ratio of 15½ to 1.

— Washington (D. C.) Union (Rep.). If Gov. Nicholls and his friends mean to star

If Gov. Nicholis and his friends mean to stand by their piedges, it is certainly time that they spoke out. No matter how guilty they may believe Mr. Wells and his associates to be, they are in honor bound to exert themselves to stop the presecution. The offense charged is purely political, and if the Returning Board is to be sent to jail, then some hundreds or thousands of bull-dozers and White-Leaguers ought to go with them. The political crimes committed on the Democratic side in Louisians during the late campaign more than balanced those perpetrated in the interest of the Republicans, if all that is charged to the latter be true, and ten times as much more.—Cieceland Herald (Rep.).

Herald (Rep.).

It is not necessary to become panicstricken, even if France should determine to suspend the coinage of silver for a year. This is, at
most, a mere prudential measure, and indicates
that, in the judgment of the Senate, they have
enough silver coined to meet the demand for a
year. It does not involve in the slightest the
policy of France toward the double standard. It
is merely equivalent to declaration that they have policy of France toward the double standard. It is merely equivalent to a declaration that they have enough silver coined for current monetary purposes for 1878. That this action will have any material effect on the price of silver remains to be seen. It should not, and, we indge, will not, have the slightest effect on the Silver bill pending in Congress. If anything, it is an urgent reason why it should pass.—Pittaburg Gazette (Rev.)

The mischievous blunder of the Republican statesmen at the East has been, that they have so conducted as to allow the West to set up as a so conducted as to allow the West to set up as a separate political power, and to establish an alliance almost offensive and defensive with the South, while they have narrowed and weakened the hold of Eastern ideas and measures upon our natural allies, and have sunk into a minority which has lost its vigor and its sense. While the West has been drawing the South to its embrace, the East has been distracted by a mad attempt to raise the ghosts of passions and prejudices long since buried. The West has seized the control of legislation, while the men whose position makes them the representatives of the East have been quarreling over the spoils, or seeking to fill with war-notes bugles which are voiceless. The East is counting for nothing in the penting legislation which affects so deeply all credit and all industry. The new geography has divided the Union into three parts. The East must draw to its support the Atlantic and Guif seaboard if it is not to sink into a prastiling minority without voices to assert its will. The old sectionalism can never be revived. The East must of the men movements of politics and Government, it will lose forever everything like leadership in thought and action. — Utica Herald (Rep.).

The remonetizing of silver will never The remonetizing of silver will never assal or impair the public credit or honor. No creditor of the Government, great or small, would ever lose one dollar or one cent by the passage of a bill restoring the silver dollar as a factor in our currency; and those who affect to think so are either laboring under a hallucination, or the promptings of a selfishness that; beclouds their judgment and shapes their conduct. There is no doubt that the remonetizing of silver will be a perfect safeguard between gold and speculation therein as an article of merchandise, and in that fact probably centres the hostility of Wall street and its votaries. With silver as a factor in the currency, it will not be possible to appreciate gold above a par value; and that guarantee is worth a great deal to the business interests of the country. Indeed, it will componsate any disadvantage that can possibly accrue under the introduction of silver as a legal coin in our curdisadvantage that can possibly accrue under the introduction of silver as a legal coin in our currency. It will break the money-power that, under contraction and speculation, has prostrated the business of the country, closed up the avenues of enterprise, and brought distress and bankruptcy to every mart of trade and manufacture in the land. The evils that fill the imagination and vex the souls of the gold interest will never be realized under the remonetizing of silver, for they have no real existence. They are mere conjurations for present use, and will vanish into thim air whenever Congress shall determine this question in accordance with popular sentiment and expectation.—Washington (D. C.) Republican (Rep.).

TWICE DUNNED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Hype Park, Feb. 7.—Can The Tribune explain why these things are so? The place where I do re-side is the Town of Hyde Park. Some two weeks ago I paid my personal-property tax at the office of the Town Treasurer, and took the regular reof the Town Treasurer, and took the regular re-ceipt, which was carefully preserved. Last even-ing a Collector called at my house and presented me with a bill for personal-property tax which was an exact duplicate of the one previously paid. Upon exhibiting to Tax-Collector No. 2 the receipt given by Tax-Collector No. 1, the No. 2 Collector concluded that he would not insist upon my paying the tax the second time. How is this for tax-col-lecting?

J. S. Elwell.

lecting?

J. S. ELWELL.

The receipts had been handed to No. 2 before Mr. Elwell called at the office to pay, and the Treasurer neglected to notify the Collector that one of them had been taken care of.

BOVEE.

BOVEE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

AURORA. Ill., Feb. 5.—I am a firm believer in capital punishment, but, to see what M. H. Bovee had to say on the other side, I paid for one of his books. I have not had the pleasure of receiving it. I presume it has slipped his mind. He is a smooth gentleman, and I rather liked him.

F. M. ANNIS. A Plucky Woman Makes a Burglar Disgorge.

A Plucky Woman Makes a Burglar Disgorge.

Sureku Sentinet.

A little Eureka, Nev., woman awoke the other night to find a burglar prospecting her room for valuables. She lay very quietly until he had concluded his labors and transferred operations to the adjoining parlor, when she quietly arose, armed herself with a revolver which her husband had provided her with, and which was snugly ensconced under her pillow, and tiploed into the burglar's presence. Covering him with the weapon, without a tremor in her voice, she commanded him to disgorge his plunder. There was blood in her eye and determination in her tone, and the burglar weakened at once. He deposited on the centre-table a bracelet, gold chain, and pair of earrings,—all that he had managed to secure thus far,—and meekly listened to a spirited lecture delivered impromptu. She wound up her address by expressing a regret that her scanty toilet prevented her from escorting him to the Jail, and ordered him out of the house. He did not stand upon the order of going, but went at once. The brave little woman then dressed, iit her lantern, went to the furnace, told her husband-of her adventure, and remained until daylight.

Freak of a Lunstic. Freak of a Lunatic.

A remarkable story comes from Battle Creek, Mich. Mrs. Elliu Warriner is an insane woman; a negro girl of a neighboring family called upon her for alms; the lunatic detained her awhile on her for alms; the lunatic detained her awhile on the promise to make her a nice pie; suddenly a freak of dislike for the child seized the woman, and she cajoled her into the 'elief that she could wash her skin white. A meeting was appointed for the next day, and, anxious to undergo the marvelous transformation, the little girl was on hand promptly. The lunatic disrobed her, and then took a scrubbing brush, and, dipping it in strong lye, succeeded in literally skinning the poor thing alive. The interposition of neighbors, attracted by the screams of the victim, put a stop to the proceedings before a fatal termination.

A Wild Family of the Woods.

Jasper County (In.) Newsboy.

There is a family consisting of a man, his wife, and seven children now living in the lower part of this County of Texas who stay in the woods without any shelter other than that afforded by the forest-trees, and subsist upon across, nuts, herbs, rats, birds, fish, frogs, and such other food as they can procure by fishing, foraging, and trapping. They are of a wild, uncivilized nature, and when carried to the homes of good people and treated kindly wear an air of discontent, and, after eating in a most pluttonous manner, steal slyly away to the woods. A Wild Family of the Woods.

OUR BOYS.

A Huge Mass-Meeting Declares that They Shall Not Drink in Saloans.

Farwell Hall Filled with the Citizens' League and Its Friends.

Speeches by Emery A. Storrs, Superintendent Felton, Judge Booth, and Others.

The call of the Citizens' League, which has for its object the creation of a public sentiment to back up the authorities in enforcing the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors, for a meeting in Farwell Hall last evening brought together nearly 2,000 people. All the seats in the auditorium had occupants, and there were very few in the gallery which were vacant. The meetings held under the auspices of the League have gradually increased from the first, and, as they have the

PRESIDENT ELMENDORFF ecupied the chair, and, by way of intr occupied the chair, and, by way of introduction, stated the purpose of the League, and said that eighty saloon-keepers had been prosecuted, forty of whom were convicted. Nine saloons had been closed up. [Applause.] It was found that boys from 10 to 15 were now kept out or saloons, but those from 16 to 21 still frequented them, and necessity still existed for prosecution. He hoped the League would have the efforts and co-operation of every good citizen. [Applause.] of every good citizen. [Applanse.] SUPERINTENDENT FELTON
was then introduced, and, to show the extent o

was then in roduced, and, to show the extent of crime among boys and girls, gave some statistics. During the six years ending Dec. 31, 1877, there were received at the House of Correction 2, 123 children, aged from 7 to 15 years, and 6, 752 whose ages ranged from 18 to 20—a total of 8, 875 minors. A large percentage were-recommitments, some having been received several times. In 1877, the number recoived was 1, 782,—of whom 473 were between 7 and 15, and 1, 309 between 16 and 20. The number new in the County Jail awaiting trial under 16, was 22, and between 16 and 20. 45. The causes leading to crime were numerous, but the chief were hereeity and the neelect of parents to properly take care of their children, and to give them not merely secular knowledge, out moral instruction, and to impart habits of industry. The remedy for juvenile delinquency was the making of laws that, if parents did not see to their children, the authorities might assume that daity (applause)—take the custody of them at an early age, for the chances of development for the better were weakened by every day's addition to their age. The hands of philanthrophy should be put upon them. Selling liquor to children should be arrested. [Applause.] For preventive purposes break up the rendezvous of criminals. The arrest of the keeper would do more than the arrest of all the inmates. [Applause.] Efforts must not be relaxed or the result would be faulty. [Applause.] Except a subject of the condition of the part of the keeper would do more than the arrest of all the inmates. [Applause.] Efforts must not be relaxed or the result would be faulty. [Applause.] Except on the solution depended the inquiry, "What shall become of our boye?" Upon its solution depended the inquiry, "What shall become of ourselves?" [Applause.] what shall become of ourselves?" [Applause.] what shall become of ourselves?" [Applause.] and the tremendous perils and dangers which environed us. It had been discovered that the bulk of the criminal population was made up of boys and gi

Chicago. There was the will, and a way had opened. And it had came to pass that a majority of the saloon-keepers were so apprehensive of falling under the eye of the League that they would hardly permit one to drinkat the bar antit they examined his teeth to see if he was of age. [Laughter.] From the Mayor down the League had the active sympathy and co-operation of every city official. They had determined that the work of prevention should be carried on alongside of the regular temperance work. The man should not only be reformed, but his boy should be prevented from becoming like him. [Applause.] But getting boys out of the saloons put them into the street. It wouldn't do to leave them there. What should be done with them? He would take them out of the saloons and out of the street, and, if it were possible (and he believed it was), make the education of every child a compulsory matter with the parent. [Great applause.] There should be no cry of the expense. It was the duty of the State to prevent intoxication if it could. Every year 60,000 boys died the death of drunkards. Were we to stand by and say there was no remedy?

Were we to stand by and say there was no remedy. He course, the boundary of the law—which would prevent crime, or, failing in that, would punish it. A Home should be created in this city for the wandering youth, and before the next Legislature adjourned, the people of Chicago should have devised and ripened into a law some institution, intended and efficacions, for the protection of the young. If intoxication was a disease, we should prescribe and close up every rum—shop in Chicago. (Great spplause.) The drinker and the seller were equally responsible for results, and the seller were explained and the seller were sell

The Working women's Hotel.

New York Sunday Democrat.

The wishes of the great Irish merchant, A. T. Stewart, are being faithfully carried out by his widow and Judge Hilton. The "Women's Hotel." on the corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, founded by the late Alexander T. Stewart, is now almost completed, and will soon be formally opened by a grand reception. Everything about the vast

edifice is finished, with the exception painting in fifty of the rooms and particular coating on the exterior. The groundered by the building comprises sixteen in merly occupied by the locomotive-shops. Hudson River Railroad. It is a little mo 200 feet square, and is seven stories in It is almost a perfect cube of immense tions. Some idea of the magnitude building may be gained from the fact to flag-staff upon its top front, and which curately proportioued to the size of the is seventy-two feet high. The structure solutely fire-proof. It contains 50 rooms. Its library already contains 2, numes, and the parlors have several pine. The cost of the building so far has been 000, and yet Judge Hilton proposes to givery best board and accommodation to be workingwomen for \$4.50 a week.

DEATHS. DYSON-Priends of William Dyson will meet at the Cathedral 88, Peter and Paul to-day (Finday) from to 10 'clock, thence by carriages to Boschill Cantedral 88, Peter and Paul to-day (Finday) from the EF Huddersteld, Eng., papers pienas copy. COROORAN—At her late residence, toe was Adamst., Feb. 6, Ellen Corcoran, agred El years.

Funeral at St. Pairick's, 10 a.m., thence by can to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS GOOD SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS A RED bon temperance-meeting of the West May Cind this evening at Tammany Hall, corner of I M. B. JOHN S. CLARK, OF BOSTON, THE liver a free lecture before the Chicago Decorative Arts in the club-room of the Fainer is Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m. An invitation is sun to such persons as are laterested in decorative in BARBITT'S PREPARATION

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47 & 40 West Lake Street.

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AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 8, at 9:30 o'clock New Parlor and Chamber Suit,

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